



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-133
Wednesday
14 July 1993

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Congo

Government, Opposition Differ Over Start of Talks

Opposition Reaffirms Readiness To Talk

AB1307142093 Paris AFP in French 1213 GMT
13 Jul 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 Jul (AFP)—In a communique published here today, the Congolese opposition coalition reaffirmed "its readiness to open a frank and sincere dialogue on an honest basis." It called on "the international community to give humanitarian aid" to the people displaced from certain districts of Brazzaville and hailing from the Niari, Bouenza, and Lekoumou regions, which are all strongholds of the presidential group.

The communique accused President Pascal Lissouba of "obstinately maintaining an illegal private parliament and government." The dissolution of the government headed by General Yhombi-Opango and the National Assembly with Andre Milongo as its speaker was a precondition laid down by the opposition for the resumption of talks with the presidential group.

The communique is published at a time when an opposition source has told AFP that talks are under way with the presidential group aimed at resolving the crisis, which has left at least 19 dead and many wounded since last June. According to a reliable source, Defense Minister Raymond Damase Ngollo, who has been appointed by President Lissouba to mediate between the president's supporters and the opposition, is actually pursuing consultations. He is assisted by National Peace Commission Chairman Vital Balla.

The opposition coalition last night released a pro-Lissouba member of parliament, Albert Ontsiai, who had been abducted earlier in the day by armed men. According to an opposition source, Ontsiai was released in exchange for the release of opposition supporter Jacques Koyo, who had been arrested by the police for illegal possession of a weapon. The swap took place in Balla's presence.

Meanwhile, witnesses told AFP that gunshots were heard again last night in the northern district of Talangai—a stronghold of the Congolese Labor Party, the former single ruling party—which now belongs to the opposition coalition. Other witnesses reported that in the southern districts of Baongo and Makelekele, where several people had been shot dead in the past few days, the night was calm and no shooting was heard.

According to a Congolese reporter, "crisis management groups comprising essentially progovernment reporters," have been set up in state media organizations to facilitate the broadcasting of government messages following the strict ban imposed until further notice on communiques by political parties.

Opposition Leader: No Talks Under Way

AB1307174993 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230
GMT 13 Jul 93

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Owing to continued violent acts that have affected daily activities, more than 700 families, most of which are reportedly close to the presidential group, fled Baongo and Makelekele. They took refuge at the National Assembly, where they were given shelter under precarious conditions by the government. [passage omitted]

The opposition is saying that Defense Minister General Raymond Damas Ngollo, who was appointed by President Pascal Lissouba to mediate, has not yet started the mission entrusted him. On the line to Brazzaville, opposition leader Bernard Kolelas talked to Guy Bertrand Mapangou:

[Begin recording] [Kolelas] The Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party Alliance is still prepared to talk. The presidential group is deceiving the international public, which favors dialogue, by giving the impression that they also support it. This is false. This is completely false! When they talk about dialogue... [pauses] We have learned that the head of state has appointed Gen. Ngollo to mediate, but so far I have not seen anyone.

[Mapangou] Mr. Kolelas, do you mean that since Ngolo's appointment as mediator there have not been any negotiations with either the presidential group or the opposition coalition?

[Kolelas] To my knowledge, never! You can ask Gen. Ngollo himself. The only negotiation that has taken place was the demarcation of our areas to avoid clashes. That is to say, such and such a street is attributed to the employees of the WHO regional office, who follow a certain route; therefore, your activists must stop here. The ZAP [expansion unknown] activists must stop here and cannot cross this area. This is what we had in the way of negotiations. As for political negotiations themselves, we have never had any. You can call Gen. Ngollo and he can confirm this. There have been no negotiations since his appointment. We are expecting them, but we haven't seen anyone. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Brazzaville Radio Cited on Meeting

AB1307195993 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830
GMT 13 Jul 93

[Excerpt] In Congo, Radio Brazzaville announced this afternoon that Congolese politicians were holding negotiations but gave no other details. [passage omitted]

Opposition Communique Denies Negotiations

AB1307214593 Paris AFP in French 1923 GMT
13 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 13 Jul (AFP)—The Congolese opposition coalition denied in a communique issued this evening in Brazzaville that it had started negotiations with the presidential group.

The official radio had announced earlier in the day that "some politicians were engaged in negotiations" to find a solution to the Congolese political crisis which has left 19 people dead and several wounded.

"No negotiations are being held today with anybody and no negotiator has contacted the opposition," said the communique, which was signed by opposition coalition spokesman Laurent Mann.

To the opposition coalition, the announcement of the start of negotiations between the two political camps is "misinformation by the presidential group," the communique added. [passage omitted]

Cabinet Discusses Security Situation, Examinations

AB1407111093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise
Network in French 0700 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Communique issued by the Prime Minister's Office; place and date not given]

[Text] The cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Jacques-Joachim Yhombi-Opango, met at his office on 13 July. The cabinet discussed issues relating to the general insecurity prevailing in Brazzaville, the crimes perpetrated by groups armed by politicians, and social problems generated by the troubled situation in the city.

The government also tackled the issue of school examinations for the 1992-93 academic year and gave precise instructions in this regard. The government confirmed its willingness to ensure the smooth organization of examinations on the set dates.

The government noted with regret the acts of banditry in the Districts of Bakongo and Makelekele. It congratulated the citizens of Talangai, Ouendze, Moungale, and Poto-Poto Districts for their sense of patriotism and urged them to welcome, in a gesture of solidarity, the victims of the violent exactions perpetrated lately.

The government has followed with concern the acts of banditry perpetrated against workers who are not natives of the Pool region at the Brazzaville-Mayama road worksite and has condemned such acts, which hinder reconstruction work on this road, thus delaying its use by Mayama residents.

The government appealed to people's sense of responsibility. The government, informed of attacks on travelers on [word indistinct] trains, warned the people in the concerned zones that trains would no longer stop at the various train stations where such incidents occur.

Finally, regarding the resumption of state school examinations, the government informed students, parents, and teachers that the examinations that have been postponed will take place on new dates to be published later. The government, however, drew the public's attention to the fact that examinations will be canceled if there is trouble.

Zaire**Mass 'Ethnic Cleansing' Said Taking Place in Kivu**

LD1407093393 Brussels Radio Vlaanderen
International in English 0900 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Text] In Kivu, the eastern province of Zaire, it's now become clear that thousands of people have been slaughtered during the last month. The victims are mainly Rwandans who have been living for decades in the region. The perpetrators, armed bands of Zaireans who have set villages on fire and hacked the inhabitants to pieces. [sentence incomplete as heard] This ethnic cleansing started in one region and spread throughout Kivu. Observers have reported that the violence was stirred up by the Mobutu government in order to destabilize the country. The authorities have done nothing to intervene. Eyewitnesses say that soldiers have taken part in plundering and in some cases the killing. Over 100,000 people have fled from the violence.

Djibouti

Counterattacks Against Government Confirmed

LD1307134893 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] The Paris representative of the FRUD [Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy] says that FRUD launched counterattacks this morning in As Eyl, south of Dikhil.

The UN high commissioner for refugees has said that at least 2,000 Djiboutians have taken refuge in Ethiopia, and 40,000 more are waiting at the border, ready to cross if fighting between the rebels and the Army pushes them to do so.

Somalia

Interim President Ali Mahdi on UN Effort, Italian Role

PM1307114093 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 9 Jul 93
p 10

[Interview with Interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed by Mauro Montali in Mogadishu; date not given]

[Excerpt] Mogadishu—[passage omitted] [Montali] President Mahdi, what picture do you paint of the current situation?

[Ali Mahdi] Let us say that Somalia is halfway between good and evil, in the sense that we are getting increasingly closer to pacification. People are no longer dying under fire or from hunger. There are supplies in the warehouses, and people are gradually returning to their jobs. In short, there is a climate of hope. But still there are those who are opposed to this. You know I am referring to Aidid and his comrades.

[Montali] You made an agreement with Mohamed Farah Aidid. Why was it broken?

[Ali Mahdi] Ask the man wholly responsible for breaking it: He failed to observe the Addis Ababa agreements; hence the killing of the Pakistanis and then the Italians.

[Montali] But who is supplying him with arms?

[Ali Mahdi] There are still many arsenals in Somalia. The Habrgidir [as published] leader, however, is also supplied by foreign countries.

[Montali] Who? Which ones?

[Ali Mahdi] We know full well, but I cannot name names. Arms are coming in by all routes, some even by air to two small airports. One of these airports is near Baidoa, the other in Marka.

[Montali] But does the fact that Aidid has moved toward Islamic fundamentalist positions help us understand

who his foreign allies might be? Are we far from the truth if we say that Sudan and Iran are helping him?

[Ali Mahdi] No, I will not name any names. But do not make the mistake of overestimating his strength. He must have 300 to 400 fighters currently in Mogadishu, and they do not even have any heavy artillery; that has been taken to Gaalkacyo, in the central region. Look, the problem is only here, in the capital. How much territory does Aidid control? A mere 3 km, an insignificant strip. Are you aware that 98 percent of the population supports the multinational peace force? That means his strength is limited to the remaining, miserable 2 percent.

[Montali] Mr. Mahdi, to be honest, we did not feel that things were that way in Mogadishu. The entire southern part of the city, as we saw with our own eyes, is in the hands of Habrgidir bandits or militias. And anyway, it looked to us as though Aidid is a very popular leader...

[Ali Mahdi] I repeat: They are an insignificant presence. Besides, the Habrgidir are only one-third of the Abgal [as published]. Mogadishu is split into 14 districts, and we are in full control of 11 of them. All Aidid has left is a part of the other three: the so-called 4th kilometer, the roads around 21 October Avenue, the stadium, and the grandstand [Tribuna]. But if you go around Somalia, from Kismaayo to Baidoa, you will see that there is no longer any tension. Morgan Jays and the other clan chiefs have laid down their arms. As for Aidid being loved by the people, my answer is: Why should he be? I know he claims to have freed Somalia from Siad Barre, but that is untrue. It is well known that he was in Addis Ababa and that he arrived when the show was over.

[Montali] In your view, since you know him well, is Aidid really a war criminal?

[Ali Mahdi] That is up to the courts to judge.

[Montali] This morning a leaflet said to have been published by your group, in which the population is stirred up against the Italians, was circulating in town. Do you know anything about it? Apparently it is not the first time this has happened.

[Ali Mahdi] I have never heard of any such thing.

[Montali] But are you in favor of Italians joining the UNOSOM [UN Operation in Somalia] command structure?

[Ali Mahdi] I am in favor of an Italian presence, but I do not like it when your ministers say that the ITALFOR [Italian UN contingent] must not take part in search actions or fire back when shot at.

[Montali] So, as we understand it, you are critical of the "negotiations" tabled with the Habrgidir over the pasta factory checkpoint issue.

[Ali Mahdi] What negotiations? Are you kidding me? The Italians should have recaptured their positions by force of arms, and that's that. What is all this about

compromising with the Habrgidir? That way the Italians arouse the hostility of the Somali people, who support the international force almost to a man. That way you confer dignity on an enemy to peace. That was a very serious error.

[Montali] Do you know [Italian contingent Commander] General Loi?

[Ali Mahdi] I have never had the good fortune to make his acquaintance. But he must be really good, otherwise he would never have made the rank of general.

[Montali] In your view, what mistakes have been made by the multinational peace force?

[Ali Mahdi] The first mistake was made last December. As well as aid being provided, everyone should have been disarmed: the clans and the populace. At that time, everyone would have handed over their rifles and machine guns...

[Montali] Including your men?

[Ali Mahdi] Of course. Look, my group handed over its "hardware" of its own free will.

[Montali] What about the second mistake?

[Ali Mahdi] It is a recent one; it goes back to 5 June, when UNOSOM started bombing Aidid's positions after the massacre of the Pakistanis. Why did they stop? [Mahdi ends]

The interview is over. Ali Mahdi stood up to say good-bye and offer us a cup of coffee. But his aide Hussien Bod [name as published], head of the United Somali Congress' international section, came up to us and said: "Either you Italians get into line with everyone else, or you had better go home." Ali Mahdi overheard and corrected his aide: "No, he did not mean that. It is just that we expected something more from the Italian troops." But of course, Ali Mahdi is defending his own—questionable—power tooth and nail.

Uganda

Museveni on Redeployment, Privatization, Other Issues

EA1407104593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has defended the government move to reduce the public work force, saying it will help to increase wages for those who will remain in the service. The president was yesterday addressing Tororo [eastern Uganda] District councillors, top civil servants, and members of the business community in Tororo at Rockview Primary School. He said that

the move will motivate workers to value their employments, work harder, and become more responsible at work.

Mr. Museveni advised members of Tororo District Resistance Council [RC] to earmark an industrial area within their municipality and start planning for taking public utilities like water, electricity, and roads nearer to the site. He said that industrial development in Tororo will not take long because of the easy reach of some of the utilities. He said that industrial increase in Tororo will help to provide employment to the people. He cleared the impression that the government has ignored the existing industries in the district, saying that it is not only Tororo where industries are idle, because other enterprises like the Kilembe mines, Katwe salt industry, (Mulco) and many others in various parts of the country are still dormant.

On the reactivation of industries, the president clarified that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government does not start political projects to win votes, because such projects do not make profit and are always shortlived. He explained that the government only enters business after thorough feasibility studies to establish viability.

On the question of privatization, the president said that as a strategy for development, the government is only going to be responsible for laying the economic infrastructure and leave most of the business in private hands. He said that government involvement in business has proved to be a waste of national resources due to poor and inefficient management which has led Uganda into a heavy debt burden. The country, he said, will borrow money only to finance projects like construction of roads, where private investors cannot get involved.

Mr. Museveni said he was happy to note that after taking tough measures in this direction, some government companies like the Uganda Airlines under the Civil Aviation Authority have started making profit.

On taxation, the president urged members of the district RC to educate the masses on the value of paying taxes, saying that the government cannot render services to the people without taxes. He said that tax collection now is only 7 percent of the GDP, whereas some other countries collect up to 20 percent of their GDP. The low tax base, he said, makes it very difficult for the government to fulfill its obligation to the nation. He, however, said that tax collection has been raised from 12 billion shillings to 30 billion shillings a month in a period of nine months, and now the government aims at 40 billion shillings a month, which can cover the recurrent budget. He castigated those who evade taxes and those who feel happy when underassessed, saying that whoever refuses to pay taxes is an enemy of the country. [passage omitted]

Mandela Holds News Conference on Return From U.S.

MB1307192993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1746 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Report by Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Johannesburg July 13 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela said on Tuesday [13 July] the response from American businesses, churches and other institutions to his fundraising appeal "exceeded our wildest expectations". Addressing a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from the United States, he was unable to state how much had been donated or pledged for the ANC's election campaign, "because money is still coming in", but said the response had been positive.

Mr Mandela, who visited the United States to receive the Liberty Medal with President F W de Klerk on July 4, also toured six major American cities to raise funds for the ANC's campaign in the run-up to next year's April 27 election. The ANC leader said his movement required about R[Rand]130 million to finance voter education programmes, offices, vehicles and campaign literature in 11 languages.

Describing the visit as "very successful", Mr Mandela said he had asked U.S. President Bill Clinton and American business leaders to encourage public and private sector investment in South Africa once sanctions were lifted. He had also discussed the role of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in the post-sanctions era. Mr Clinton had expressed his support for political transition and said he would "do everything in his power" to facilitate the process of re-building South Africa's economy.

The U.S. President had undertaken to raise South Africa's request for financial assistance at the recent G-7 summit in Tokyo and U.S. business delegations would soon visit this country to assess investment opportunities.

Responding to alleged acrimony between himself and President de Klerk in the United States, Mr Mandela said he had simply responded to "propaganda statements" by Mr de Klerk. "The ANC and the National Party of De Klerk are rivals. You must relate every remark of ours to remarks made by de Klerk. If someone makes a propaganda statement anywhere in the world, I will respond and I have done so in this particular case."

He said continued political violence should not be a cause for alarm. Advances had been made in addressing violence, including National Peace Committee mechanisms, discussions between black political organisations to end fighting and the presence of international observers. "But we also see that when there is a breakthrough, such as the decision on the election date, there is always an upsurge in violence. This is the response of

people who fear democracy—who fear that they will be totally wiped out in the election."

Referring to strained relations between himself and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosutho Buthelezi, he said the ANC would continue talking to all parties to "persuade them to come on board". While the ANC rejected self-determination on an ethnic basis, it was not indifferent to the fears and concerns of minority groups.

The movement's proposed regional dispensation could go a long way towards meeting the demands of right-wing elements for an autonomous "volkstaat" [people's state].

Mr Mandela said the ANC was "sympathetic" to the concerns expressed recently by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini on the future role of the Zulu monarchy and kwaZulu's place in a future constitutional dispensation. The ANC was prepared to meet the king to address his concerns. "But we will not be drawn into a debate on labels such as federalism and regionalism. We have already gone a long way in our own proposals to accepting regionalism to make government easier."

Notes Concerns of Zulu King, Afrikaners

MB1407073493 Johannesburg SABCA TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela has offered an olive branch to both the Zulu king and to Afrikaners, saying that the ANC will address their respective fears. At a news conference on his return from the United States, Mr. Mandela said there had been some misrepresentations in terms of the aim of his overseas trip. Linda van Tilburgh reports:

[Tilburgh] Mr. Mandela said contrary to some reports that he had gone to America looking only for election funds for the ANC, he had gone there in search of aid for the nation as a whole. He said he had requested American President Bill Clinton and business leaders for massive injections of funds for South Africa's economy. Mr. Clinton undertook to look at ways of getting South Africa's economy going and prominent businessmen would soon visit the country to look at investment opportunities. Referring to concerns expressed by King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus on the future of the Zulu monarchy, Mr. Mandela said the ANC would go a long way to accommodate the Zulu king's concerns.

[Begin Mandela recording] We as the African National Congress are prepared to meet his majesty and to exchange views with him with a view of accommodating whatever concerns he has. We are, of course, not going to be drawn into discussing labels like federalism and unitary state. We are concerned with discussing the actual powers which we are prepared to give to any region. [end recording]

Questioned about comments made overseas on accommodating Afrikaners in a future regional dispensation, Mr. Mandela said the ANC rejected the notion of a

separate sovereign Afrikaner state, but this did not mean that the organization was unsympathetic toward Afrikaners' fears.

[Begin Mandela recording] It does appear to me that the regional structures which we have considered can go a long way in providing accommodation, in accommodating these demands. [end recording]

The ANC president commented on kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's threat to withdraw from negotiations if he was not guaranteed a federal system of government.

[Begin Mandela recording] Our position is a very clear one. We will continue to persuade all political leaders in this country to come on board with us. Until these elections are held it is our duty to keep talking to people, and we will continue to do so. [end recording]

National Party Spokesman Views Party's Election Chances

MB1307125693 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
12 Jul 93 p 2

[Text] The National Party (NP) is likely to finalize its list of parliamentary candidates for the new parliament after the election.

NP Federal Council Executive Director Olaus van Zyl this week said in the NP's federal congress in Durban that there is a lot of merit in withholding the preferences relating to the list before the elections. Regions that performed well in the elections could then get recognition by having their candidates placed higher on the list.

Van Zyl said a democratic election cannot be stopped now. It cannot be postponed forever as some would like. The sooner an election is held, the sooner violence and intimidation will decrease and the economy, poverty, and unemployment handled more effectively. According to him, South Africa will not tread the road of Africa, because this country already has between five and 10 years of reforms behind it. Criticism that the election was bulldozed through and that there was unnecessary haste is unfounded because by the time of the election, four years will have passed since President F.W. de Klerk announced his reforms on 2 February 1990.

"It is a reasonable time lapse for an evolutionary process of reforms."

Van Zyl said although the NP is not the strongest party right now, its main purpose is to get the most votes in the election. If the NP wants to reach its goal of 40 percent, it will have to attract 12 percent of the ANC votes. "It is difficult, but attainable. We are working on it."

The second prize is to see to it that the ANC does not get 50 percent of the votes. This is so that the NP and other parties can form a coalition government. The third prize is to see to it that the NP gets at least a third of the votes

so that the NP can protect the Constitution on its own. A two-thirds majority will probably be needed to change the Constitution.

The fourth prize is to prevent the ANC and its coalitions from getting more than two-thirds of the votes.

Van Zyl added that according to opinion polls, the ANC now has 37 to 51 percent voter support, the NP between 19 and 27 percent, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] between 7 and 10 percent, the CP [Conservative Party] 3 to 4 percent, the DP [Democratic Party] 2 percent, and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and other parties 1 to 2 percent.

It is ironic that many whites are joining the IFP, while it is losing support among blacks. The whites are doing it because they are under the impression that the IFP is one big black party, while it is in fact not.

NP support is better distributed among all population groups than the ANC. The ANC has less than 1 percent of support among whites and about 10 percent among Indians and coloreds combined, while the NP has between 8 and 10 percent among blacks. Among whites it has 50 to 60 percent and among Indians and coloreds, 50 to 60 percent of support.

Van Zyl said that while it is CP rhetoric that the NP and ANC are in alliance, his party's real opposition in the election is the ANC.

"It is no longer the CP or DP like before."

People must not make the same mistake as Namibia's right-wing parties, nine of which only realized after the election against whom they had fought in the election, van Zyl warned.

25 National Party MP's Reportedly To Join Conservatives

MB1407074093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Excerpts] In one of its strongest threats yet, the Conservative Party [CP] has warned that the time is fast approaching for what it termed offensive defense and retaliatory action. [passage omitted]

CP chief negotiator Tom Langley says he has it on good authority that at least 25 National Party [NP] MP's want to cross the floor. Mr. Langley told a meeting of the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] at Tzaneen that he wanted to invite these disaffected MPs to speak to the Conservative Party about their future. He said the group was concerned with the situation in the country at present, as well as the direction in which the NP and the ANC [African National Congress] were heading.

General Constand Viljoen, chairman of the Volksfront, said Afrikaners should bring political pressure to bear so they could get what is rightfully theirs. General Viljoen

said Afrikaner people should raise their voices about the political test they faced so that the politicians could pay attention to their concerns.

ANC Issues Response to Joint Regional Administrations

MB1307142893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1225
GMT 13 Jul 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC, on 13 July]

[Text] The ANC is concerned that the government seems to be unilaterally making provision for the imminent joint administration of regional authorities. These agreements are currently being negotiated in a number of steering committees comprising the relevant provincial administrations and the local homelands. While this can be seen as a welcome step towards the reincorporation of the bantustans, as well as the possible imposition of much needed fiscal discipline, the ANC has serious objections, not least to the mechanisms being employed.

Government should not need reminding that this is a sensitive issue that goes to the heart of the regional debate in the constitutional negotiations. While it is claimed that the political structures will remain unchanged, it is nonetheless a reality that these steering committees are comprised of wholly unrepresentative structures, with no mandate to be taking decisions. Couching them in the language of "administrative adjustments" does little to allay fears that the wider political agenda remains obscured.

The delimitations commission of the multi-party negotiating forum is currently engaged in the process of evaluating evidence on the future regional boundaries. It is, therefore, wholly premature to be dealing administratively with the issue in advance of the necessary political decisions. The ad hoc nature of the exercise is evident in the fact that only one of the nominally-independent bantustans, Venda, is involved, and then only in an observer capacity.

The issue points to the urgent need for the rapid installation of the transitional executive council, and the referral of the matter to the sub-council on local and regional government. The dangers of having to restructure twice in the period of a few months will otherwise become a distinct possibility.

IFP Awaits Draft Before Deciding ANC, NP 'Sincerity'

MB1407100493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0854
GMT 14 Jul 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 14 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], in a bid to prevent a total breakdown in democracy talks, will wait until a draft constitution is presented before deciding on the sincerity of the

African National Congress [ANC] and its new-found ally the National Party [NP], says Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"By accepting this route we want to see whether the ANC and the NP are sincere in their claims of providing constitutional guarantees for the self-determination aspirations of South Africans," the IFP president told a business breakfast at a Johannesburg hotel on Wednesday.

An estimated 300 mainly business people paid to attend the breakfast.

The IFP walked out of multiparty talks two weeks ago "to consult" after a majority of the 26 participants ratified the April 27 next year election date. Negotiators also mandated a group of specialists to draw up a draft "first" or interim constitution for discussion at Kempton Park.

Mr Buthelezi on Wednesday criticised the media in general for what he termed their blatant misrepresentation of the IFP position at multiparty talks.

"While we might see our constitutional proposals as the way forward to a democratic South Africa it is the media's responsibility to document those proposals in as unbiased and objective way as possible and then forward them on to the people so that they can judge them and decide for themselves.

"Yet if the media insists on taking sides and on false reporting then they must accept full responsibility for the conflict, distrust and polarisation which is sure to follow," Mr Buthelezi said.

The setting of an election date before a decision on the future form of state would, rather than speed up the process, "serve merely to bulldoze all parties into accepting the ANC proposals for our transition to democracy and their proposals for the future form of state", Mr Buthelezi claimed.

"While we in the IFP believe our demands are reasonable and in the interests of all South Africans, the fundamental disagreements on the issue of federalism and the type of process we are to undertake in our quest for democracy has threatened to bring about a deadlock in negotiations.

"In our endeavour to prevent a total breakdown in negotiations we have accepted the compromise provided by the technical committee on constitutional matters (which is drawing up the draft constitution) on the way forward."

Mr Buthelezi said at the heart of the IFP's constitutional proposals lay a commitment to Western-style democracy. "It is a system of government which has as its fundamental basis the principles of federalism and pluralism."

As far as the IFP was concerned, federalism was the only system of government "which can adequately address the peculiar developmental needs of our different regions, and it is the only form of government which can fairly and democratically confront the anomalies and tensions within our pluralistic and divided society".

He hoped the draft constitution would provide the guarantees the IFP sought to allow the negotiations process to continue.

"We want to see whether the draft constitution will guarantee the formation of a justiciable constitutional court which will be set up to deal with any violation of constitutional principles by any future ruling government."

While the IFP's insistence on pre-agreed to constitutional arrangements might seem unnecessary to many people, "we are sceptical of the sincerity of our main negotiating partners, especially in the light of the collusion which has taken place between the two (ANC and NP)".

If a new South Africa was going to be created where there was a climate of democracy and tolerance, there was a need for a transparent and open transitional process.

"We believe that negotiations must take place with a spirit of sincerity and honesty and not secrecy which has been the hallmark of the past year. Most importantly, we must agree to disagree".

QwaQwa Proposes Federal State in Central Interior

MB1307125793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] The Qwaqwa government has announced its proposals for a federal state in the central interior. The proposed state is similar to the one put forward by the National Party [NP] in the [Orange] Free State and includes large parts of the Western Transvaal and Northern Cape.

It differs from the state outlined in the NP's proposals in that it does not have the Orange River as its southern border and includes districts such as Colesberg, Philipstown, and the Herschel area in the Transkei. It is stated in the proposals that although QwaQwa functions as a self-governing state within South Africa, in social, economic and historical terms it is an integral part of the Orange Free State.

DP Releases Proposals for Transitional Constitution

MB1407050493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1852 GMT 13 Jul 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 13 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] on Tuesday [13 July] released proposals for a constitution for the transitional period and predicted most of them would end up in South Africa's final constitution. The proposals were the key elements for a constitutional framework and were not a draft constitution, the DP said at a press conference in Johannesburg.

The details could be worked out once multiparty negotiators had agreed on the constitutional framework, the party said.

"Ninety-nine per cent of what we are saying here will be in the new constitution," DP MP Douglas Gibson predicted.

The DP proposed a president and a prime minister, both from the ruling party and both with clearly defined executive powers. The state president would not have overriding powers, DP negotiator Ken Andrew, MP said.

The DP, echoing views expressed by members of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) at democracy talks at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park, said terms such as "interim constitutions" or "transitional constitutions" were legally and constitutionally meaningless.

Most negotiators, including the DP, have agreed that an elected constitution-making body will draw up the country's final constitution after elections on April 27 next year. In the meantime an interim constitution will serve. Both constitutions, negotiators agreed, would be based on entrenched constitutional principles.

"Whichever constitution is intended for the interim or transitional period will be the only constitution in existence," the DP said in a detailed submission on Monday to a committee of experts dealing with constitutional issues at the World Trade Centre, and released to the media on Tuesday.

"Therefore, such a constitution will remain the constitution of South Africa for however long it is in place until it is amended or replaced."

The DP said it supported a bicameral system of government, both in the interim and for the future. The DP proposed that a national assembly, or lower house, comprise 400 proportionally elected members with a cut-off of one per cent to ensure maximum inclusivity. Three hundred members would be elected from regional party lists and 100 from national lists.

"As there are no reliable census figures and there will be no voters' rolls, the DP is suggesting that the exact

allocation of seats per region takes place after the election in accordance with the number of votes cast in a region."

The second chamber, or senate, would for the first election be elected by separate electoral colleges for each region. Thereafter elections would also be held at the senate level.

The DP proposed that the first regional legislatures should be elected on the same day as the national assembly, on April 27. Regional legislatures would not have fewer than 25 or more than 75 members.

Regional legislatures would systematically assume the powers, duties and functions assigned by the constitution to regions and finalise their own regional constitutions.

The DP said as far as constitution-making and constitutional amendments were concerned, with the exception of those sections of the constitution dealing with regions and the bill of rights, "amendments will have to be approved by at least 70 per cent of the national assembly".

A committee of constitutional experts, on the instructions of multiparty negotiators, is drawing up a draft constitution for debate. The technical committee is expected to present the draft to the 26-party negotiating council meeting at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park by the middle of August for debate.

New Members Said 'Flocking' to Democratic Party

MB1107090093 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Jul 93 p 6

[By Frans Esterhuyse]

[Text] A funny thing has happened to the DP's [Democratic Party] youth movement on the way to next year's elections—almost overnight it has changed colour from largely white to largely black.

Not only has its leadership become predominantly black, but the majority of delegates to its national congress last weekend were black.

And more white, black and coloured people are said to be flooding the movement from the ANC [African National Congress], Inkatha and the NP [National Party] the movement claims.

Newly-elected DP Youth national chairman Colin Douglas (23) says the DP is becoming the political home of peace-loving South Africans—"people with liberal values who want to get away from violence and conflict".

An ANC member who defected last year is now the DP Youth's national vice-chairman in Natal, Siphon Ngcobo (24). He says young blacks in Natal are flocking to the DP Youth because they are frustrated by the ANC's involvement in violence and intimidation.

Ngcobo says the DP will be "the party of the future" and could come into power—but only after the second elections, when voters would have experienced the problems he foresees under an ANC government.

Douglas says that according to branch membership figures, national membership has virtually doubled in the past year.

At the national congress in Bloemfontein last weekend the DP Youth committed itself to a new era of liberal activism, involvement in peace structures, and to the establishment of a liberal democracy in South Africa.

The movement pledged itself to give new impetus to its recruitment campaign, especially in violence-torn townships such as Tembisa and Khayelitsha.

The DP Youth claims to be the only political youth movement whose leaders are all under 25. "Unlike the ANC, NP and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] youth wings, whose leaders are all in their 30s, the DP Youth is a genuine youth organisation."

CP: No Peace Without Right-Wing Afrikaner Freedom

MB1307174093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] In one of its strongest threats yet the Conservative Party [CP] has warned in a statement that the time for what it termed offensive defense of retaliatory action is approaching fast and there will be no peace without freedom for right-wing Afrikaners.

The CP spokesman on law and order, Mr. Schalk Pienaar, said the government had failed in its campaign to maintain law and order and that this function should be taken over by its threatened communities. He said the ANC's [African National Congress] program of alleged murder and intimidation was reaching radical dimensions. He accused the organization of having a double agenda aimed at a power takeover.

AWB Claims Inkatha, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana Military Support

MB1307142493 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 11 Jul 93 pp 1, 2

[Report by Moses Mamaila]

[Text] Inkatha, and the Ciskei and Bophuthatswana governments, would form a fighting front with the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] against the ANC [African National Congress] and its allies in defence of a confederal state, the AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche revealed this week.

In an exclusive interview with CITY PRESS, Terreblanche disclosed that he had the "full support" of the

three bodies and that their leaders have assured him they would fight alongside the AWB against the "communists" who advocate a unitary state.

"I have the support of President (Lucas) Mangope. I met him and we made a joint statement that we will, in the case of war against the communists, defend each other," he said.

He also said his organisation had entered into a military agreement with the Ciskei military ruler, Brig Oupa Gqozo.

"I saw him (Gqozo) last week in Bisho where we decided that we will help each other in case of a conflict between the communists and him or us," Terreblanche said.

Attempts to reach Gqozo to confirm the claims failed. Terreblanche revealed that although Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi repudiated the non-aggression pact signed by Inkatha and the AWB in the media, "my agreement with the executive of Inkatha in the Transvaal still stands".

Inkatha Transvaal leader Musa Myeni signed the non-aggression pact with the AWB which was later rejected by Buthelezi.

Asked if Inkatha approached the AWB to nullify the agreement, the leader of the organisation in the Transvaal, Humphrey Ndlovu, said: "As an organisation we did not go back to the AWB but they (AWB) should have read in the papers that we distance ourselves from the pact."

He emphasised that the agreement was a matter between Myeni and the AWB.

Ciskei, Bop and Inkatha, all members of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag), are known to be advocating a confederal form of state. The proposal has been rejected by the negotiating council in Kempton Park.

Terreblanche warned that there would not be peace in the country if the "various nations" were forced to share power.

Asked if the reports that the rightwingers were plotting a coup were true, Terreblanche replied: "Do you think I can answer that? Do you want me in jail? You are bloody lucky that you can still have me here today. They already want to put me in jail because of the fact that I do not want to testify to the Goldstone Commission."

Asked if he was afraid of being arrested, Terreblanche said: "Tell Goldstone to send a Caspir [armored vehicle] to come and pick me up. I am not afraid of being arrested."

He said the AWB commandos were being trained by the Defence Force, SA Police and other security forces. They were legally arming themselves in preparation for the war against the communist.

He said although he was opposed to the eruption of the race war, the "terror operation by MK [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army]", which, he said, targeted whites simply because they are white, would mobilise the Afrikaner to attack blacks.

Mineworkers Union Claims NUMSA Intimidation in Witbank

MB1307070993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2047 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Text] Johannesburg July 12 SAPA—Members of the all-white Mineworkers Union [MWU] on Monday claimed to have been intimidated by members of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa [NUMSA] into striking at the Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation, Witbank.

MWU Organising Secretary Flip Buys said about 2,500 members of both unions went on strike on Monday to protest against the reinstatement of a Mwu member dismissed for allegedly assaulting a black colleague and NUMSA member.

Mr Buys said the strike was "forced" on hundreds of Mwu members by black workers wielding traditional weapons and chanting slogans such as "Kill the white, Kill the Boer".

He said negotiations between the management of Highveld Steel and the two unions would be held on Tuesday morning.

The dismissed white worker was reinstated after a successful appeal by the Mineworkers Union.

ANC Condemns AWB Occupation of Factory

MB1307150693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305 GMT 13 Jul 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC, Eastern Transvaal Region]

[Text] The Afrikaanse Weerstand Beweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] this morning occupied the Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation, insulted black workers and stopped the beginning of a normal working day. The heavily armed khaki-clad lunatics accompanied by their Ystergard bandits with balaclava masked faces, demanded the reinstatement of a fellow racist who assaulted a black worker in the company premises. The racists left the premises after hours of being begged and sweet-talked to by the police and company's management.

The ANC strongly condemns the actions of these ultra-racists. A factory floor is a terrain for workers and management, it is certainly not a place for khaki-clad heavily armed and balaclava masked whites. The World Trade Centre disgraceful conduct of the ultra-rightist

coupled with this particular action is not only an embarrassment to Afrikaners and all self-respecting South Africans, but is also a threat to lives, to peace, to the economy and to the future of our country. The ANC calls upon all peace-loving South Africans to unite against the rightwing lunatic fringe. It calls upon all South Africans, both black and white, to isolate the rightwing.

The ANC also calls upon the police to start using their might, as they have always done against unarmed blacks, against the rightwing instead of fondling these self-confessed racists. The ANC further calls upon the Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation management to lay a charge of trespass, as they would have already done if it were blacks, against the racists. The security of the black workers at the company lies with the company management. Failure by the company management to lay a charge against the AWB would amount to non-caring attitude against their black workers. Stop the AWB now before lives are lost.

IFP Denies 'Overlapping Membership' With Right-Wing Group

MB1407093493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0828 GMT 14 Jul 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, President's Office on 14 July]

[Text] It has been reported that a so-called "senior" Inkatha Freedom Party official has admitted that the party has an "overlapping membership" with an extreme right-wing organisation called the World Preservatist Movement (WPM), formerly known as the World Apartheid Movement.

It is also alleged that the late Mr Victor Kheswa, a resident of kwaMadala Hostel, who died in police custody last weekend, was a member of the WPM. The leadership of the Inkatha Freedom Party knows nothing about the WPM or of any purported involvement that Mr Kheswa may or may not have had with this, as described, odious organisation.

Mr Chris Theunissen, an IFP voluntary organiser in the Vaal, is not a senior party official and he has reported to members of the Transvaal leadership of the IFP that he categorically denies having said that Mr Kheswa was a member of the WPM or that an "overlapping membership" between the IFP and WPM exists.

Mr Theunissen says that he also has no knowledge of the WPM and its existence was brought to his attention by representatives of the media. He did not know of any organisations, other than the IFP, that Mr Kheswa may have been involved in.

The IFP has no links with international right-wing movements and this latest attempt to associate the name of the party to such a repugnant organisation (which we have never heard of) is nothing more than vicious anti-Inkatha propaganda. The IFP would like to know

who initiated this smear campaign, so conveniently launched after the death in detention of Mr Kheswa. Mr Kheswa was obviously the only person who could have confirmed what involvement, if any, he may have had with the WPM.

We note the alacrity with which a spokesperson for the ANC [African National Congress] alliance attempted to capitalise on these fallacious and defamatory allegations. The IFP objects to the party being slandered in this manner and intends to bring the newspaper reports alleging links with the WPM to the attention of the SA [South African] Media Council and will lodge complaints in this regard.

ANC Claims Police 'Cover-Up' in Sebokeng Killings

MB1407093093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] As the killings in the townships continue, the ANC [African National Congress] has accused the police of a cover-up in handling the investigation into who is to blame for previous Sebokeng massacres. And some commentators say there are now concrete indications of right-wing involvement in township violence.

[Unidentified correspondent] It's been reported that Victor Khetisi Kheswa, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] member and kwaMadala Hostel resident arrested in connection with the Sebokeng killings in April and June, and who died in police custody on Saturday, was a member of the World Preservatist Movement [WPM], formerly the World Apartheid Movement. THE STAR newspaper quotes political analysts as saying the link between the black killer and a white supremacist movement provided the first concrete indication that right-wing movements were fostering black-on-black violence. The ANC says it is shocked by the way the police unashamedly and opportunistically uses the death of Victor Kheswa to blatantly portray him now as the person responsible for the April and June massacres.

[Begin ANC's Ronnie Mamoepa recording] The ANC remains concerned that after so many allegations were made against him, he should die in police custody in mysterious circumstances. The police have a responsibility to explain to both the public and the family regarding these circumstances. We ask, was his death part of a broader cover up to prevent information on the sources of violence in the Vaal becoming known? [end recording]

[Begin IFP's Myezi Twala recording] I will definitely say, I don't know whether that is a cultural movement, or whatever movement it is, but I know that he was a loyal and dedicated member of the IFP. He has never shown disloyalty to this organization. [end recording]

The secretive World Preservatist Movement confirmed Kheswa's membership, but stressed he was not involved in orchestrating black-on-black violence.

[Begin WPM's Koos Vermeulen recording] We want to prevent the ANC from the introduction of international socialist system. But at this stage, at no time we are prepared to turn to violence. [end recording]

ANC Issues Statement on Death of Man in Police Custody

*MB1407051093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1924
GMT 13 Jul 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC: "ANC Statement on the Death of Khetisi Kheswa in Police Custody"]

[Text] The ANC has noted with grave concern the revelations contained in THE STAR of 13 July with regard to alleged international right wing connections which Victor "Khetisi" Kheswa had before his unexplained death in police custody on Saturday, 10 July.

These allegations confirm our long held position that the violence in our communities is not a black on black conflict as presented, but it is directed and fuelled by elements of the third force. These sinister forces exploit tensions between members and supporters of different organisations to further their own objectives.

Khetisi was allegedly involved in a number of violent incidents including horrific and brutal massacres involving women, children and unsuspecting patrons in taverns in the various Vaal [Transvaal] townships since 1990. He was repeatedly arrested and convicted to a term of imprisonment last year, but was inexplicably released and on more than one occasion seen frequenting the Vaal townships.

The ANC remains concerned that after so many allegations were made against him, he should die in police custody in mysterious circumstances. The police have a responsibility to explain to both the public and his family regarding these circumstances. We ask: Was his death part of a broader cover-up to prevent information on the source of violence in the Vaal becoming known?

The public expects that any suspect arrested should be brought before a court of law. With regard to Khetisi it was imperative that he be brought to justice in the light of the allegations made against him by the Vaal community.

The revelations of Khetisi's right wing links have once more placed sharp focus on the flood of foreigners, particularly from Eastern European countries, with right wing connections. The World Apartheid Movement recently stated its intentions to defend the alleged murderers of Chris Hani. An investigation into its role in the current violence in our country is imperative, as is its links with gangsters operating with impunity in our townships.

Police, Inkatha, ANC Form Joint Center To Curb Violence

*MB0907161893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1544
GMT 09 Jul 93*

[Text] Johannesburg July 9 SAPA—The Wits/Vaal Regional Peace Secretariat and representatives of the SAP [South African Police], Inkatha and the African National Congress [ANC] on Friday [9 July] agreed to the formation of a joint operation communication centre [JOCC] at the Natalspruit Hospital in Katlehong. The move follows urgent meetings to discuss ways of curbing violence which erupted in East Rand townships last Friday, claiming the lives of more than 90 people in Katlehong and Thokoza.

The JOCC will operate on a 24-hour basis and will be staffed at all times by representatives from the SAP, Inkatha and the ANC/Congress of South African Trade Unions/South African Communist Party alliance.

Both the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and ANC representatives will be provided with two-way radio handsets linked to the centre which will provide the parties with a constant means of communication to potential flash-point areas.

The Wits/Vaal Regional Peace Secretariat said in a statement a system was needed, immediately, for the actions of the security forces as a whole to be made transparent through the operation of the JOCC.

The JOCC would be provided by the SAP with information and updates on the deployment of people and vehicles; unrest and shootings involving security forces, attacks on security forces and bodies found; and the commencement of all major security force operations. Inkatha and the ANC alliance would provide the JOCC with regular information on dates, times, location and status of arrangements for all events involving public gatherings, including funerals, marches and mass meetings.

It was agreed at Friday's meeting that the curfew imposed in terms of the declaration of the Alberton and Boksburg Magisterial Districts as unrest areas, would be suspended as soon as the JOCC became operational.

Inkatha and the ANC confirmed at the meeting that:

- their supporters would ensure the safety of houses and property belonging to residents who had temporarily vacated their homes;
- they would not tolerate the illegal occupation of any vacated residence, nor would they tolerate looting by their members;
- they would ensure areas housing refugees would be kept safe from any violent incursions, and
- where possible, the activities of criminal elements would be addressed.

"In the event of misconduct or unlawful conduct by any party and/or its members, this information should be immediately relayed to the JOCC where the responsible representatives must take the necessary action and a report-back given within 24 hours as to what action was taken", said a statement from the secretariat.

The joint operation communication centre will be operational from Saturday, July 10.

ANC, IFP Agree on Refugees' Return in East Rand

MB1407073393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] have agreed to allow refugees of East Rand violence to return to their houses in Katlehong, Vosloorus and Thokoza.

At talks in Johannesburg the ANC and the IFP recommitted themselves to the peace pact made last week relating to the control of supporters, the protection of property and the establishment of a joint operation center. Earlier the police reported that 120 people have been killed in violence in Thokoza and Katlehong since the third of this month.

Meanwhile, a meeting is to be held today to review the joint operation communication center on the East Rand to decide how much longer it should be kept running. The center, based at Natalspruit Hospital, was set up last week by representatives of the Wits-Vaal Peace Secretariat, political parties and the police to tackle the violence in the East Rand townships.

ANC Condemns 12 Jul Missile Attack on Thokoza Hostel

MB1307164293 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says it condemns the missile attack on the Thokoza Hostel on the East Rand last night. The ANC says the attack is the work of elements who want to undermine progress made through peace initiatives during the last week in the area. An ANC statement says the perpetrators of the attack are exploiting tensions building up between hostel dwellers and residents. The statement says East Rand residents must not respond to such actions, that want to plunge the country into greater violence.

ANC Begins Boycott; More on Vaal Triangle Violence

MB1307174193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has begun a consumer boycott in several towns in the Vaal Triangle in the wake of the killings in the area. The towns affected are Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, and Meyerton.

The police say the death toll in the shooting in Evaton and Sekokeng in the Vaal Triangle has risen to 10, but the superintendent of the Sebokeng Hospital, Dr. Ann van der Spuy, insisted only five people were killed.

Major Piet van Deventer said another of the wounded admitted to the Sebokeng Hospital had died. Dr. Van der Spuy said five of the 15 wounded treated after the incident had died. Maj. van Deventer also said that he had no knowledge of accusations that whites in a Toyota Cressida had been responsible for the attacks.

Rioting Reported in Township Near Mossel Bay

MB1307203993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2030 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] Mossel Bay July 13 SAPA—Rioting, during which a policeman was seriously injured, broke out in the D'almeida township in Mossel Bay on Tuesday afternoon, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported. A petrol bomb was thrown at the housing offices and serious damage was caused at the Da Gama Police Station.

The trouble started when police removed about 300 members of the Mossel Bay Crisis Civic Association [MBCCA] who had been occupying the housing offices since Monday. The occupation followed the electricity cut to 94 houses because of an accounts boycott.

Police fired tearsmoke and rubber bullets at the stone-throwing crowd and 149 people were arrested. Several people were treated in hospital.

The MBCCA also demanded a moratorium on "victimisation" of Mossel Bay residents; the resignation of the management committee and councillors; the scrapping of rent arrears and commencement of the one city, one council talks.

"The newly-elected mayor has up to now adopted a completely negative attitude against our organisation," the MBCCA said in a statement on Tuesday.

Negotiations which began on Tuesday between the MBCCA and the municipality deadlocked "as the mayor continues to adopt a 'baaskap' [bosses'] attitude," the MBCCA said.

Police Report Natal Unrest Incidents

MB1407095493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0922 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Text] Durban July 14 SAPA—Daily reports of violence in Natal's townships and rural areas continue to stream in with at least another eight killings this week pushing the toll to 32 since Friday.

Latest police reports say four men were shot dead in Umlazi in separate attacks over the past two days. A man was shot in D Section early Tuesday, another was stabbed to death in AA Section on Monday while a man was shot dead in F Section, also on Monday.

Police also reported the killing of another inmate of Umlazi's Glebelands Hostel late Tuesday night. Gunmen had entered his room and opened fire.

A man was also killed in the troubled Umbumbulu area, south of Durban, on Monday night. He had been shot dead.

An induna or tribal headman was shot dead in the Nquthu area of northern Natal on Sunday night.

In other violence reported this week, a 22-year-old Durban policeman was killed in a shootout with a gang of men armed with AK-47 rifles at F Section in kwa-Mashu on Tuesday.

Police named him as Lance-Sgt W. J. Dernier. Three suspects were arrested after the shootout.

Police also reported the death of one man at Dududu, near Scottburgh on the south coast on Monday. The killing was related to a dispute between local chiefs and several houses were gutted in the violence.

Police have, as usual, only been able to supply scant details of violence in Natal.

The week's death toll of at least eight so far and the weekend toll of 24 has pushed the number of lives lost in the province since Friday morning to 32.

Two Sentenced to Death for Killing Elderly Couple

MB1307072393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] The Rand Supreme Court has sentenced two men to death for the murder of an elderly couple on their farm in the Marico District in the Western Transvaal. Passing sentence, Mr. Justice Strydom said it was difficult to treat the two accused, 22-year-old (Bigboy Mope-loa) and 20-year-old (Abraham Tau) mercifully because they had shown their victims no mercy.

He said that elderly people had increasingly become the targets for criminals, and that attacks on the aged had increased more than four-fold in the past five years. The battered bodies of 75-year-old Mr. Piet van Staden and his 67-year-old wife, Martie, were found in the boot of their car.

Goldstone Commission Told Hani Advocated Police Killings

MB1307133993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] The Goldstone Commission in Pretoria has heard evidence that the murdered leader of the South African Communist Party [SACP], Mr. Chris Hani, had apparently said that members of the police should be attacked, disarmed and killed. An unnamed witness alleged that Mr. Hani had said that the government, in collaboration

with the police and the Inkatha Freedom Party, was responsible for the violence in black towns in the Vaal Triangle.

He testified that Mr. Hani had said that the government was using the homelands to retain its power and that the government was suppressing the ANC [African National Congress] at the negotiating table. He claimed that Mr. Hani had also said that the ANC and the SACP should continue the armed struggle.

De Klerk Suffers 'Humiliation' During White House Visit

MB1307123793 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 9 Jul 93 p 2

[Report by Conservative Party MP Pieter Mulder: "F.W. Humiliated by Clinton"]

[Text] F.W. de Klerk suffered humiliation at the hands of U.S. President Bill Clinton when the latter conducted a noticeably briefer discussion with him than he did with African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela. It is a humiliation for South Africa and the Afrikaners, said Pieter Mulder, Conservative Party [CP] MP for Schweizer Reneke and CP chief information official:

Barring the fact that my country has been belittled, I as an Afrikaner also feel humiliated because my president was mortified so blatantly by another president.

De Klerk went there to represent his country, while Mandela, technically speaking, only represented a group or party.

According to the protocol list, Mandela had no status there. Nevertheless, Clinton thought it fitting to deliberate with him longer than he did with de Klerk.

Mandela was instrumental in the cancellation of a pre-arranged joint photo session with President Clinton. The whole thing looks like a calculated gesture by Clinton in favor of Mandela. Seen from his point of view, Clinton must have apparently made up his mind that Mandela is after all going to be South Africa's next head of state and that de Klerk has already lost and is something of the past.

Marika de Klerk was also given a slap in the face when Hillary Clinton, as suggested by the South African Embassy, ignored the invitation to meet Mrs. de Klerk.

The de Klerks were made out by the Clintons to be completely irrelevant during their official visit to the White House.

South African Press Review for 14 Jul

MB1407140993

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Buthelezi Uses King Zwelithini To Advance IFP Agenda—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 July in a page 10 editorial says Inkatha Chief Buthelezi is playing "a dangerous game of brinkmanship" using King Goodwill Zwelithini to advance an Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) political agenda. "Buthelezi appears to be contradicting himself: he used to insist that the King was an apolitical monarch who should stay above the 'heat and dust' of political controversy. King Goodwill is now in danger of being blinded by the dust swirling around his head." "Buthelezi must lower the temperature and concentrate on forging a deal based on the compromises that emerged at the negotiating table: endorsement of the need for strong regional government, formulation of constitutional principles to limit the power of an elected constitution-making body, and agreement that regional representatives should have a special role in determining regional borders and powers."

BUSINESS DAY

Investigation Into Township Killings Suspect's Death—"Reports that Victor Kheswa, the man who died in police custody on Saturday, was a suspect in mass township killings with strong right-wing connections are so sinister that they demand the involvement of top-level personnel in the police investigation into his death," states a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 July. "It has long been suggested that much township violence—from train killings to mass shootings—has been instigated by a 'third force' comprising right-wing elements or rogue security force members intent on stalling political reform. The theory has been given credence by the timing of attacks, which have often coincided with significant progress in constitutional negotiations, but somehow evidence is always lacking. Is this because the 'third force' is fiendishly clever, or does not exist, or because investigators are inept? This case could provide the answer."

SOWETAN

Suspect's Death Indication of Rightwing Violence Involvement—The death of Victor Kheswa in police detention "might shed the first and most important light on the Third Force," declares Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 14 July in a page 6 editorial. Kheswa allegedly belonged to an extreme right-wing organization and "political analysts say this link is the first concrete indication that rightwing organisations are fostering

'black on black violence.'" "While Kheswa's death may serve the common weal in the possible uncovering of the forces behind township violence, we condemn the manner in which he died in a police cell. We are impressed by the suspension and arrest of three policemen linked to Kheswa's death. Only the police can get to the bottom of this sinister matter which might have been responsible for so much misery in the Vaal and other areas."

BEELD

Question Over Amnesty International Bias—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 9 July warns in a page 8 editorial that "The 'third force' which is ostensibly responsible for the killings among South Africa's blacks is rapidly becoming another urban legend—one of those wild rumors which is initially reported as the truth, but which is later exposed as a flight of fancy because no one can ever come up with proof." Those who are again blaming this "third force" for the tragic death of hundreds in Thokoza and Katlehong "are undermining their own credibility," among them Amnesty International, whose latest report on human rights "ignores the violent political rivalry between the ANC and Inkatha, as it ignores the campaign against the police" who have been murdered in the hundreds. "The apparent bias in Amnesty International's statements on South Africa poses the question of whether the rest of its report is based on fact—or also on legends."

G-7 Promises Not Enough—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 12 July says in a page 6 editorial that "As usual the annual summit of the world's seven richest industrialized nations failed to come up with much in the line of strong leadership. Indeed, the G-7 leaders are characterized by their lack of imagination. This was evidenced, for example, by the threat of action against the Serb and Croat aggressors in Bosnia-Herzegovina—threats which are greeted with contempt because they are not backed by deeds." "It is a pity that South Africa was not discussed at the summit" because the country is not only economically and politically important, it is "the point of entry to Africa. By helping South Africa, Africa will also be helped. A week ago U.S. President Bill Clinton indicated that he would help to reintegrate the South African economy fully into the world economy. We hope being ignored by the G-7 does not mean that in future South Africa can expect only promises from the great industrialized countries. Promises will not feed mouths or help education in the post-apartheid period."

Angola

UN, UNITA Sign Accord for Aid to 'All Angolans'

MB1307081893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] The International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] is to resume humanitarian aid operations to all Angolans without political discrimination as of 15 July. This follows an accord between UNITA and the ICRC in Huambo yesterday.

Dr. Manuel Aranda da Silva, UN humanitarian aid coordinator for Angola, has told the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel that humanitarian aid operations to all Angolan people, without any political, racial, or ethnic discrimination, are to begin on 15 July. He was speaking at the end of a meeting between his team and UNITA in Huambo today. The meeting focused on defining certain points in the program and setting the date for the start of the aid flights. Dr. da Silva explained that, in the first stage of the operation, aircraft carrying aid will fly to Huambo, Bie, Luena, Mavinga, and Jamba as of 15 July. This follows the definitive UN-UNITA accord today. The meeting was also attended by Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola General Staff officers.

UNITA Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, who headed a team to the meeting, had this to say at the end:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] [Words indistinct] with a very important UN team led by Dr. Aranda da Silva here in Huambo. The UN and UNITA teams discussed related issues to define technical matters in the aid operation. The talks were very fruitful and the start of aid operations (?now has a date). Those operations are to begin on 15 July and will cover all areas about which there is conclusive information concerning the conditions in which such humanitarian aid operations are to be carried out. They will be carried out in some areas where [words indistinct] will have to be placed to coordinate the humanitarian aid operation. Nonetheless, the date for starting those operations has already been set: 15 July. We expect that [words indistinct] nondiscriminatory [words indistinct] operation will take place nationally (?from 15) July and we support that aid operation for the benefit of the Angolan people.

[Unidentified correspondent] That indicates then that UNITA [words indistinct]?

[Valentim] Well, UNITA has always been aware of the negative side of this discriminatory situation [words indistinct] by some humanitarian organizations. Now, the new [word indistinct] of the United Nations is very positive and we support this [words indistinct] UNITA will be cooperating in a positive and constructive manner to that end. [end recording]

UN's Beye Confirms Aid Resumption

MB1407063393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye announced today that the emergency aid program for all war-stricken Angolan people throughout Angolan territory is due to begin this week. He said this after a meeting with the minister for assistance and social reintegration.

The UN secretary general's special representative in Angola and Minister Norberto dos Santos analyzed one of the hottest issues at the moment: The UN emergency aid program for war-stricken people throughout Angolan territory. It should be recalled that the program began on 21 June but was suspended by the government the next day because the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] had not complied with the guarantees that had initially been announced. At the end of the meeting, Beye told the media he had come back from Huambo with guarantees from Jonas Savimbi that (?impediments) had been overcome and the process could resume.

It was agreed at today's meeting with the assistance and social reintegration minister that the program resume this week. Immediate priority must be given to Bie Province. The following week, Cuando Cubango Province will be the beneficiary.

[Begin recording] [Beye in French, with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese] Fortunately, the resumption of humanitarian aid distribution can now take place and, as I have said from the outset, that is the most important of all priorities. Commitments have been given by both sides, and I have no reason to doubt the good faith of those persons who are concerned about the suffering of the people.

[Unidentified correspondent] Are you bringing any guarantees from Huambo concerning the resumption of the emergency aid program?

[Beye] I have received commitments. I judge men by their commitments.

[Correspondent] Mr. Beye, given what you have said, when will the humanitarian aid distribution program commence?

[Beye] Almost immediately. This week. [end recording]

In turn, Minister Norberto dos Santos had this to say:

[Begin dos Santos recording] As you know, the operation is due to begin in the middle of the week and that will only be the start. As we have said before, the government's position is that, to test the truth in all this, we must begin with Cuito [capital of Bie Province]. Aid can go to other provinces, but Cuito must be taken into account from the first day. Menongue [capital of Cuando Cubango Province] should have its turn in the second week of the program. As you know, the program is to

begin within the next two days and the week will be over. Thus, the bulk of the operation will take place in the second week. [end recording]

Cuanza Sul Notes Military Situation 'Delicate'

MB1307200293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] The political and military situation in the country is still tense, with National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops firing at everything. Over the past 24 hours, apart from what is happening in Cuito and Menongue, Jonas Savimbi's men have concentrated intense artillery fire on Gabela and Uacungo. A communique issued by the Cuanza Sul government in Uacungo today says the situation is delicate. It notes that despite UNITA's attacks against those cities in the past 24 hours, government forces continue to repel bandits of Savimbi's organization.

[Begin unidentified Cuanza Sul government official recording] The military situation in Cuanza Sul Province is still delicate, bearing in mind that UNITA continues with offensive operations in an attempt to seize the capitals of Seles and Gabela Districts. In order to achieve that goal, UNITA has launched yet another offensive, firing long-range artillery weapons, causing a number of deaths among civilians. Nevertheless, our forces remain in control of the cities of Uacungo and Gabela, inflicting serious human and material losses on the enemy. [end recording]

UNITA has stepped its shelling of the cities of Gabela and Uacungo at a time when the World Food Program is about to resume relief flights to Angola's needy.

Meanwhile in Cuito, Savimbi's men continue to suffer heavy casualties. That is according to Francisco Mas-sota, commander of the National Police in Bie.

[Begin Massota recording] Between 12 and 13 July, an enemy battalion intended to storm the Government Palace, but was met with a strong response. The enemy abandoned on the ground more than 60 killed and unspecified quantities of war materiel. Six UNITA bandits were killed on 12 July as they tried to enter the provincial hospital. That brings to 83 [figure as heard] the number killed.

Right now, the morale of our forces is high. We will continue to repel the enemy as part of a mission we have been carrying out since January 1993. [end recording]

In Malange, UNITA troops continue to shell the provincial capital. UNITA's long-range artillery is aiming at outlying areas and the local airport in order to prevent the landing of aircraft carrying foodstuffs for residents. Government troops, including Angolan Armed Forces, police, and civil defense personnel, are in control of the situation, resisting UNITA's attacks.

UNITA Actions in Various Provinces Reported

MB1307154493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 13 Jul 93

[From the "Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cock-erel" program]

[Text] Cuito, capital of Bie Province, is currently under intense artillery shelling by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] radical wing.

In Cuando Cubango, the radical UNITA wing has resorted to planting landmines and mounting ambushes to prevent residents from collecting food from farms.

In Moxico Province at the weekend government troops freed 141 people who had been held captive by UNITA's radical wing.

Meanwhile in Huambo, the situation is unbearable. UNITA's militarist wing has embarked on a repressive campaign. The residents are demanding the return of the government. Angolans of Sao Tomean and Cape Verdean origin, who were evacuated to Sao Tome and Principe over the weekend, say that in view of the terror campaign imposed by Jonas Savimbi's men, the residents have begun to demonstrate, though not openly. Their actions include writing on walls.

UNITA Radio: 30 MPLA Soldiers Surrender to FALA 13 Jul

MB1407070293 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Text] Thirty soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's [MPLA-PT] army, yesterday abandoned their units in the city of Bie and surrendered to the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]. Those FAPLA soldiers had to make it past mine barriers set up by their former colleagues. When they reached FALA's defensive lines, they were welcomed by officials in the FALA humanitarian services and are being treated in accordance with the international law on human rights.

Those soldiers include 15-year-old (Rufino Chicale), who told the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] that many other FAPLA soldiers have made the same choice and are now on their way to Catobola, Chipeta, and Camacupa. Vorgan reporter Jose Nicolau also reports some have also made it to Andulo. Visibly tired, those soldiers who yesterday morning severed their ties with the MPLA-PT [words indistinct] have called on FAPLA survivors to not waste their time. They added the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will save them [words indistinct].

UNITA Radio Reports Taking Camucio 8 Jul

*MB1407065993 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Jul 93*

[Text] The whereabouts of Colonel (Ngesa) and the Namibe deputy provincial governor for defense affairs remain uncertain. Both were surprised at Camucio when the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola attacked and took that district on 8 July. Many Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola soldiers lost their lives during the clashes. Col. (Ngesa) and the deputy governor for defense had been reported to be crossing the desert, but three days later they had not yet arrived at their destination. It is thought that both [words indistinct] temperatures below zero degrees centigrade.

*** U.S. Military Aid, Intervention Envisaged**

*93AF0685B Lisbon VISAO in Portuguese
17 Jun 93 pp 37-38*

[Article by Lina Pacheco Pereira, with Joao Santa Rita in Washington and William Tonet in Luanda]

[Text] Sources in the Pentagon and in Luanda have admitted to VISAO that the Clinton administration is contemplating the possibility of a military intervention in Angola in order to put an end to the offensive by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in case Savimbi's movement refuses to return to the negotiating table.

In the Angolan capital, this idea is beginning to be well received in military and political circles. Without addressing the matter directly, the prime minister, Marcelino Moco, in his speech on Monday [14 June] before the National Assembly, helped create the climate. "This is a decisive time. If we were fighting for our political independence just a short time ago, we are now fighting for the survival of democracy," he said.

During the weekend, a high official of the American administration revealed to THE NEW YORK TIMES that there are options that are being analyzed right now and that among them is military aid. "We have also asked the bureaucracy to think about long-term options if the negotiations are not successful," he added.

Another source linked to the Clinton administration stated that "everything depends on the enthusiasm" concerning Angola that exists in the various departments.

Aid

Meanwhile, the United States is going to begin a program of military aid to Angola. This is a measure apart from others that the administration may take jointly with Portugal and Russia in order to help the government of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], which is already recognized as the legitimate power in the former Portuguese colony.

A Clinton administration proposal for American aid to the African countries, to which VISAO obtained access, includes \$100,000 for Angola within the scope of the International Military Education and Training Program (IMET).

This is a training program for foreign officers in American military institutions, in which the total amount proposed for 40 countries in sub-Saharan Africa is nearly \$8 million. Military analysts have pointed out that the amount proposed for approval by Congress is small, and Pentagon sources have said that it is only enough to train seven or eight Angolan officers. Only Eritrea, Mauritania, and the Seychelles have lower line items in the proposed budget than the \$100,000 earmarked for the training of Angolans. The United States had anticipated spending \$75,000 on Angola within the scope of this program during the current year, but this line item was frozen due to the resumption of the war.

James Woods, assistant undersecretary of defense for African affairs, states that the available money for the IMET "will be money well spent."

"Dollar for dollar, I believe that this is the most effective program that we have in Africa," Woods stated to Congress. And he added that this program makes it possible "to give African military leaders the opportunity for a first-class educational experience" and to expose them to "the American concepts of the supremacy of the civilian government and the apolitical role of the military."

Furthermore, sending an American military attache to Luanda shortly should make it possible to exchange information concerning how to implement this program in case it is approved by Congress, as is expected.

Sanctions

The revelation that the United States intends to train officers of the Angolan Army has come to light at the same time that the Clinton administration is studying options to take against UNITA if this movement refuses to return to the negotiating table to put an end to the war.

At last week's meeting in Washington, Portugal, the United States, and Russia discussed these measures, but they refused to disclose any details concerning the options that are under consideration. The matter will be discussed again on 8 July in Moscow, where the troika of observers of the Angolan peace process will meet once again.

On the part of the United States, a meeting of representatives from the CIA, the Defense Department, the State Department, the National Security Council, and the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) is expected to be held in Washington to coordinate measures against UNITA. To the sanctions, previously reported by VISAO, which are being weighed by the Clinton administration and whose aim is the diplomatic isolation of Savimbi's movement, will be added other measures which will have

major practical effects. Such is the case of the sale of weapons and C-130 transport planes to the Angolan Government and the immediate silencing of Radio Vorgan, which broadcasts on shortwave on a frequency granted to UNITA by the United States.

Two Countries

The Angolan prime minister asked the deputies to join together "for the survival of democracy in Angola." Marcolino Moco has harsh criticism for those politicians who are not familiar with Angolan reality outside Luanda.

"I have to share this disquieting and dramatic conclusion: We are living in two different countries—one called Luanda, where there is no war, but where one hears talk of war as if it were something that is occurring in a neighboring country called Angola," said the head of the government, a man from Huambo.

Delivered during a special session, the prime minister's speech was preceded by a meeting during the morning of the MPLA deputies, who analyzed the consequences of imposing a state of emergency, particularly in Luanda. Crime has reached alarming levels. Police brutality is very frequent now and the judicial system is ineffective. These were matters that the deputies considered: The state of emergency could legitimize despotism, and, on the international level, it could create hesitancy in support for the Angolan Government, which is crucial. For these reasons, Marcolino Moco stressed the need to overthrow UNITA without forgetting the rules of democracy: "We can fight and win within the plenitude of democratic institutions. But the rejection of a state of emergency will force the Angolan executive branch to adopt a policy aimed toward furthering the war effort."

* UN Focuses on Priority Assistance Areas

93AF0685A Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jun 93 pp 16-17

[Article by Margarida Bon de Sousa: "UN Launches SOS in Angola"]

[Text] More than 2 million Angolans need aid urgently. This is concluded by the United Nations, which has prepared a report surveying the recent situation in the territory and establishing priorities for humanitarian aid to lessen the tragedy.

There is nothing colder than a report. Numbers, especially those relating to wars, always hide the individuality and the dimension of the human tragedy, the drama of the elderly and the children, of the women, and also the drama of the very men who are waging the war, often driven by motivations that defy reason.

Helena is part of the statistics. She is one of the 250,000 people who show up in the UN report as having been affected by the resumption of hostilities between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]

and the Luanda government in Huambo. The daughter of a Portuguese man who gave her the name of his legitimate wife, she never believed that the devastation and the terror would reach her region, where, until just a short time ago, she lived calmly, in spite of the civil war that was devastating the country.

Now her house is a pile of rubble and the piece of earth from which she used to draw sustenance is mined. At 60 years of age, she said good-bye to the room where she was born, she set foot on the road, and added one more person to the statistics, this time as one of the 50,000 displaced persons who are living off international aid in Benguela.

Situation Has Deteriorated Since Bicesse

The new version of war that exploded in the territory following the general elections of September 1992 has created a much more dramatic reality than that which was experienced during the 15 years that preceded the Bicesse Accords.

Up until then, the existence of organized armies and of fighting, limited to particular areas, made it possible for there to be a relative organization of society that, more or less, managed to feed itself and provide primary health care, and both belligerents made a point of maintaining this.

But now, the proliferation of armed bands, not under the control of either the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] or UNITA, the indiscriminate spread of fighting to new regions, and the growing difficulty that humanitarian organizations have in traveling about the country have significantly altered the situation.

The marketing and distribution systems have completely collapsed, putting the inhabitants of the cities most at risk.

Crop planting, which should have begun in April, is suspended, due in part to the forced displacement of 344,000 people who have abandoned several thousand hectares of the best farmland, and due in part to the drought, which has also destroyed the bulk of the November harvests.

The cattle vaccination campaigns are likewise waiting for better days, in a country where only 38 percent of the municipalities guarantee medical coverage.

Last but not least, for the almost 2 million persons affected by the fighting or by the drought, and also for the returnees and displaced persons, water, one of the most pressing needs, has become a much more precious commodity than petroleum.

The unavailability of potable water in most urban and rural centers has brought about a skyrocketing increase in cholera. This disease is responsible for the deaths of 600 persons per week in Luanda alone.

For the United Nations, only the coordinating of efforts on the part of all the humanitarian aid and development partners will succeed in reducing the severity of the situation.

Numbers of Dead

None of Angola's 18 provinces has escaped the effects of the war and the drought. Understandably, the provinces most affected by the fighting are those that do not register displaced populations. Bie, Cuando-Cubango, Huambo, Luanda, and Zaire do not have any displaced persons.

On the other hand, Moxico, with 68,000 persons, and Benguela, with 50,000, head the list of the 13 provinces that have received the most people in the past year, people who have fled from their homes since the resumption of hostilities between UNITA and the Luanda government.

The provinces most affected by the war are Huambo and Bie, with 250,000 and 170,000 persons, respectively, followed by Luanda and Cuanza Sul, with 110,000 and 102,000, respectively, contributing to a total number of 1,251,000.

As for the drought, Cunene, Benguela, Huila, Cuanza Sul, and Namibe are the provinces most affected.

The UN report likewise states that 1,963,000 persons are currently benefiting from international aid lent either by that organization or by nongovernmental organizations, out of a total population of 12,183,000 persons. Huambo, with 200,000, Cuanza Sul, with 175,000, Moxico, with 171,000, and Benguela and Bie, with 170,000 each, head the list of the provinces that have benefited the most.

With regard to children, and taking into account only those who are between zero and five years of age, there are 431,860 of them who have survived thanks to the international institutions that are operating in Angola.

Food: Priority for 1994

The United Nations is going to grant \$226 million to Angola by April 1994. The largest slice of that is going for food aid. But agriculture and the construction of shelters will also receive financing.

The strategy for humanitarian assistance in Angola that has now been spelled out by the United Nations should be in force by April 1994 and gives special emphasis to the creation of a framework of flexible policies, adaptable to the development of the situation on site. The United Nations, the nongovernmental organizations, and the remaining agencies that are operating in Angola are taking responsibility for immediately starting up the emergency activities and operations that are compatible with the future needs of the country's development.

The program envisions timely adjustments, stemming from sudden changes in the conditions of access and

security on the ground, as well as a dynamic organizing mechanism that will coordinate international efforts with those of the Luanda government.

The United Nations likewise plans to increase the inter-agency operating capability, integrating and subdividing its activities, and maximizing their technical and logistical capabilities.

As for the budget, the United Nations anticipates that \$226 million will be spent during the coming year, spread among the FAO [UN Food and Agricultural Organization], the World Food Program [WFP], UNICEF, the World Health Organization [WHO], the UN Development Program [UNDP], and the Department of Humanitarian Assistance [DHA]. The project forwards financing from the NGO's [nongovernmental organizations] to the donor governments.

Agriculture and rural infrastructures (\$22,245,000), food aid (\$131,513,000), nutrition (\$7,614,000), water (\$7,435,000), sanitation and health (\$7.84 million), shelter, humanitarian aid, and survival (\$26.96 million), education (\$5,388,000), and nonfood logistics (\$14,708,000) are the sectors considered priorities by the United Nations, which plans to keep the humanitarian corridors of Luanda, Lobito, and Namibe active.

In the agriculture and rural infrastructure sector, help is targeted for 1.9 million peasants by supplying them with seeds for rice, corn, sorghum, fertilizers, and farm tools. Priority will be given to intervening in the most vulnerable areas.

The second program aims to support 200,000 cattle raisers and farmers who are dependent upon animal power.

The living conditions of persons who have been affected by the war and those who have been displaced in selected rural areas will be improved with \$3,845,000, supporting their swift reintegration into the production process during the emergency situation.

The food program, financed by the WFP, is earmarked to ensure an adequate supply of goods to persons who have been affected by the drought. Estimates point to 350,141,000 tons of foodstuffs (corn, rice, legumes, vegetable oil, dried fish, sugar, and salt.)

The goal of the nutrition program, another of the items on the agenda, is to lessen the effects of malnutrition in 173,400 children under five years of age who are located in displaced persons camps.

With regard to water and basic sanitation, it is envisioned that this program will improve the standard of living of 1.5 million people.

In the area of education, a series of primary schools is targeted for rebuilding and reequipping.

In the field of health, five subprograms have been created, ranging from the restoration of basic services to

increasing the monitoring of diseases in emergency operations—this coming through humanitarian assistance—to supporting the management crisis in this sector and to surveying and evaluating needs.

Finally, there are plans to strengthen the ability of the government and the NGO's to address and solve emergency situations by furnishing survival kits to 900,000 families.

*** Women's Group President Breaks With UNITA**

93AF0685C Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
23 Jun 93 p 46

[Text] Aurora Verdades, president of the Angolan Women's Friends Association (AWFA), announced yesterday [22 June] in Lisbon that she has disassociated herself from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which she holds responsible for the death of a daughter and the disappearance of two young nephews and her son-in-law in the town of Xa-Muteba, in Lunda Norte.

It all supposedly happened following the fall of Xa-Muteba on 30 October, the date on which Aurora Verdades ceased receiving news from her daughter, Estrela Helena Oliveira, and her family. It was not until last February that the distressing information reached her: "People who had fled from Xa-Muteba, one of whom was an employee of my restaurant, gave me the sad news. My daughter had been killed by hanging and, three days after her burial, my son-in-law was taken prisoner by the UNITA brigadier who, according to the same information, had been harassing my daughter sexually."

Since that time, Aurora Verdades complains, UNITA—including its leader, Jonas Savimbi, to whom she wrote personally—has maintained absolute silence about the case. "I have been desperately telephoning all this time, but the UNITA delegate in Lisbon, Adalberto Costa, has purely and simply stopped taking my calls."

Considering UNITA's behavior to be a confirmation of the reports out of Xa-Muteba, Aurora Verdades decided to go public with this "painful situation," especially because, "as a result of an irony of fate, as is general knowledge, I was a UNITA militant starting in 1975."

Aurora Verdades, who is a well-known businesswoman with multifaceted businesses in Angola and in Portugal, was present at the press conference that was called late yesterday morning [22 June] by the AWFA, an organization that up until now had been in UNITA's sphere of influence. The meeting was marked by the disclosure of an appeal to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi.

Malawi

Government Denies Statement on Councils' Authority

MB1207171793 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Text] The Malawi Government has refuted statements issued by the Public Affairs Committee, PAC, to local and foreign media that the National Consultative Council, NCC, and the National Executive Council, NEC, would exercise partial or full legislative and executive authority over government as the country switches to multiparty politics. In a press release issued in Lilongwe, a spokesman for the Malawi Government described the statement by PAC as untrue, saying the government, through the Presidential Committee on Dialogue, PCD, had never agreed to such a status of the two bodies.

PAC told local and external media that the PCD had agreed to their request that NCC and NEC will exercise legislative and executive authority as Malawi is changing to political pluralism. Rejecting this, the spokesman said the fact of the matter is that PCD recognizes the importance of PAC's participation in the formulation and monitoring of the implementation of policies governing the transition period. He, however, said the status of these two bodies should be recognized and protected by an appropriate legislation to be tabled in Parliament.

The spokesman, therefore, said regardless of government representation in NCC and NEC, authority cannot be transferred from government to the two bodies. The spokesman said the Presidential Committee on Dialogue has meanwhile prepared alternative suggestions of the workings of the NCC and NEC, which will be made public soon. He said it is unfortunate that PAC can make such a misguided initiative at a time when PAC and PCD had not even met. The spokesman warned that such [words indistinct] distortions of the truth about the important and sensitive discussions can only be counter-productive and therefore shall be resisted in the future.

Talks on Forming Councils Collapse

MB1307153293 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] High-level talks in Malawi on the formation of two interim councils to govern the country until a general election is held have collapsed. The talks reached a deadlock when government and opposition parties could not agree on whether the councils should have full legislative and executive authority. Diplomats in Lilongwe said it is not clear whether talks will be resumed.

Opposition Leader Threatens Mass Action

MB1307182693 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 13 Jul 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Attempts by the Malawi Government and the opposition Public Affairs Committee [PAC] to set up two transitional councils in the run-up to multiparty elections have run into serious trouble. The PAC wants the two bodies to take over some of President Banda's powers. The PAC groups all the main pro-democracy parties which supported the yes vote in last month's referendum on multipartyism, and they have been negotiating the details of how Malawi is to be run during the transition. But today, both sides have been talking of major differences, with the government trying not to concede too much power to the new councils and the PAC pushing for more. On the line to Lilongwe, Heba Saleh asked the Reverend Aaron Longwe of the Alliance for Democracy if the talks had in fact collapsed:

[Begin recording] [Longwe] It is indeed true that we had agreed with the Malawi Government to have two councils. The first council is the National Executive Council. The second one is the National Consultative Council. But we are very disappointed with the way the government has behaved starting from yesterday. They issued a press release on the radio disagreeing that we never had come to any conclusion with the government.

[Saleh] So, where do you go from here? What is the next step?

[Longwe] We are now calling upon the Malawi Government to say if they will not concede to our demands, Dr. Banda and his cabinet must resign. Aford is prepared to fight Dr. Banda to the bitter end and [word indistinct] to be man to man. We are also telling our fellow colleagues in the other camp, the UDF [United Democratic Front], that they should come on our side as we fight this regime. So far, Dr. Banda has become so powerful to the extent that people don't believe that there is a multiparty politics in Malawi.

[Saleh] What about your colleagues in PAC? Where does the UDF, the United Democratic Front, stand on all this?

[Longwe] I wouldn't really give an opinion of the UDF, but as far as I am concerned what I know is that we have always been together on these issues, and I don't doubt that they are going to stand by our side.

[Saleh] There are reports that you are threatening some kind of mass action. Is that correct?

[Longwe] Definitely, should they continue to ignore our demands, we shall resort into a mass action whereby we shall render this government ungovernable.

[Saleh] So, you are threatening them now?

[Longwe] Not necessarily threatening them, but we want to be very clear that they should understand our position. The Malawian people are a very peaceful people. The current regime has never brought any peace in the country other than the culture of fear, but what we are saying as of now, we do not want to see a repeat of what they themselves used to do. If we are claiming to be

democrats, we want to avoid as much as possible any means of violence, and that is why we are simply saying, if they want to have a peaceful transition let them come on the table with us, agree to disagree, and also disagree to agree. But at the same time, considering the facts that would (?build our nation to be) of great importance as opposed to defending just one single man, Dr. Banda, who, at the moment in our own understanding, is a mere ghost.

Mozambique

Chissano Says Killing of Renamo Officer 'Condemnable'

MB1407092593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has described as regrettable and condemnable the killing of Tiago Salgado by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in May. Tiago Salgado had been a protocol officer assigned to the Renamo presidency.

At a meeting with the media yesterday, President Joaquim Chissano was asked by Radio Mozambique to comment on Renamo allegations that Salgado was a Mozambique Liberation Front spy. Chissano replied he could not give an answer without first looking into the matter. He noted, though, that people from both sides had done reconnaissance work during the war and he added Renamo had infiltrated more than just a few men.

Renamo's Ululu: Officer Frelimo 'Spy'

MB1307123393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] Addressing a news conference in Maputo this morning, Vicente Ululu, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] secretary general, confirmed that Tiago Salgado, a protocol officer assigned to the Renamo presidency, had died. Tiago Salgado, who had joined Renamo in 1991, had reportedly been discovered to be a Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] government spy.

[Begin Ululu recording] Tiago was discovered and detained so the matter could be investigated. After analyzing the seriousness of the services he was offering the Frelimo government, he ran away. He had been detained in early May. As I said a moment ago, he fled after analyzing his behavior. When he fled, he took two AK-47 rifles. He was accompanied by Platoon Commander Mouzinho, who had been born in Zambezia Province. Our forces chased and intercepted him. He opened fire on our forces and managed to continue his flight. Our security forces continued their hot pursuit operation the next day with the aim of catching him and continuing the investigation, but he opened fire on them yet again. Our forces returned fire. He was shot and seriously wounded. He died on the way to the hospital. [end recording]

Chissano Still Optimistic About Peace Process

MB1307185193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] Here in our studios is Orlanda Mendes, who has just returned from a news conference given by President Chissano. She reports on the news conference:

[Begin Mendes recording] President Joaquim Chissano met with Mozambican journalists a while ago. He reiterated that he is available to meet the leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] on the 17th or on any other date, providing that such a date does not clash with his agenda. Regardless, Joaquim Chissano said that that would not be a problem because the necessary arrangements could be made.

The president recalled the events preceding the planned meeting of the 17th. Specifically, he said that he first learned of the meeting through the news media. News of the meeting was confirmed by foreign officials, including the South African Government and U.S. diplomat George Moose. Joaquim Chissano said he would like to have learned of the meeting through other channels, particularly in view of the new situation created by the signing of the Rome accord in 1992. He said that there could be as many meetings with the Renamo leader as are necessary and held in a somewhat natural fashion without the need to resort to a great deal of preparations and intermediaries. Should there be a need to discuss issues, the two should meet. Any pending issues would be discussed at other meetings.

The newsmen raised a number of questions. President Chissano was asked to comment on Renamo's continued demands to administer specific areas that it currently occupies. The journalists wanted to know whether the demand could be regarded as a threat to the peace process.

President Chissano said he expected Renamo to adhere to the accord it signed in Rome and adopt a reasonable stance. Specific issues should be clarified. As for the appointment of governors to provinces that Renamo claims to control, President Chissano said he could not comment because he would like the Renamo leader to explain to him what Renamo has in mind. This issue could be discussed at a possible summit with Afonso Dhlakama.

President Chissano was also asked whether he was optimistic about the peace process in view of so many delays. Chissano said, quote, there is still no reason for alarm. I am still optimistic. I think we will succeed. As long as there is time to prepare for the October 1994 elections, there will be no reason for uneasiness. I think that Mozambique could still be an example of properly introduced changes, unquote. [end recording]

Renamo, Government Officials Discuss Administration

MB1307202793 London BBC World Service in
Portuguese 2030 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Excerpt] In an interview with the Portuguese service of the BBC this afternoon, Raul Domingos, Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] chief negotiator, said the meeting scheduled for 17 July, between the leader of his movement and President Chissano, has not been canceled because the date had not even been set. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Reporter] As I understand it, one of your most important proposals to be discussed at the meeting has to do with territorial administration.

[Domingos] Right now, that is the most important proposal, though there are other important proposals. We feel that once the question of territorial administration has been resolved, we will be left with minor issues to deal with.

[Reporter] What should the two leaders resolve, regarding territorial administration?

[Domingos] We have already made a proposal, which I think has been widely reported. Taking into account the fact that the administration of areas controlled by Renamo will be carried out by Renamo itself, and that administrators to be appointed will come from people indicated by Renamo we have, therefore, proposed that in order to resolve the situation, governors should also be indicated by Renamo in provinces where most districts are controlled by Renamo.

[Reporter] But will that not be in disregard of the peace accord?

[Domingos] We do not think so. It is a way of implementing the accord. Everything that we do is not necessarily set out in the accord. The accord consists of principles, the implementation of which require additional meetings between Renamo and government. That is what we intend to do with that proposal. We are not imposing, but instead finding a solution. If the government thinks differently, we hope that it will also submit an acceptable proposal.

[Reporter] There have been reports, which I quote, that Renamo is abusing the situation by going beyond the terms of the accord.

[Domingos] We think that the process consists of continual internal negotiations. So, we have negotiated and reached an agreement on how to silence the arms and to establish the basis of how to conduct a political struggle leading to elections. So, right now we are involved in a political struggle. There are proposals and counterproposals. If someone feels that a proposal is unacceptable, I think that it would be incorrect to regard it as an abuse. So, for us to submit proposals could mean that one is interested in finding a solution.

[Reporter] Is there not the danger of the bush being set on fire once again?

[Domingos] Well, there is that danger, but it all depends on the goodwill of people in not setting the bush on fire once again. [end recording]

For Ambassador Francisco Madeira, diplomatic adviser of the president of the Republic of Mozambique, the government is ready for the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Madeira] I would only like to confirm what my president has said. It will be up to Mr. Raul Domingos to confirm that the meeting will take place on the 17th. In fact, we are ready for the meeting.

[Reporter] Renamo is demanding provincial governors.

[Madeira] The government will go to the meeting, intent on implementing the Rome accord and not to negotiate a new accord. The government will be going to the meeting in good faith. We hope that Renamo will follow suit in order to implement the Rome accord.

[Reporter] So, in principle I could assume that the question of the government accepting Renamo's provincial governors has been ruled out.

[Madeira] I only want to say that that is not part of the Rome accord.

[Reporter] Has there been any Renamo official statement, canceling the meeting with the movement's leader?

[Madeira] I would once again like to reiterate what President Chissano has said, namely that suggestions in that regard have been made by Renamo. In fact, Renamo indicated that the meeting could not be held on the 17th. [end recording]

Renamo's Ululu Discusses Territorial Administration

MB1307195693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] Vicente Ululu, secretary general of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], reiterated in Maputo today that the administration of areas controlled by that movement is of crucial importance to the development of Mozambique's pacification process. Ululu endorsed Raul Domingos' remarks to the BBC when the latter raised the possibility of a return to war should the question of territorial administration not be resolved to the satisfaction of Renamo. Paradoxically, before Raul Domingos' remarks were cited, Ululu had said he was opposed to war.

[Begin Ululu recording] Right now we have serious problems regarding state administration. You are aware that we control large areas where Mozambicans live and where there are infrastructures like hospitals and schools. After all, what is an administration? I think that the honorable journalists know exactly what it means. If

there is a vast area with infrastructures, then they should be administered. So, the residents should be administered, and schools and hospitals should continue to operate. That is what we mean by administration.

You are aware that Renamo controls 85 percent of the country. The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] is virtually restricted to major cities, like Quelimane, Pemba, Lichinga, and Maputo. Most of the districts are controlled by Renamo. So, it is pointless for a provincial governor, who is not in control of any district, to merely administer a city. Yet, his orders are supposed to be implemented throughout his province. There are provinces where we find these abnormalities. There are districts which are completely controlled by Renamo. Frelimo probably only controls one district in a specific province.

That is the problem of administration that we are facing right now. We are facing major problems in that the government does not allow any humanitarian aid to be channeled to areas controlled by Renamo. [end recording]

Decree Creates Commission for Administrative Contacts

MB1407121693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Text] Our news desk has just received a presidential decree creating a national commission to facilitate cooperation and foster understanding in relations between the State Administration Ministry and the Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] administration in areas under its control. The commission includes the following officials: (Borges Gada), Celestino Jorge Dingongo, (Francisco Rupanaza), Jeremias Nhambirre, Machatino Paulo Monguambe, Manejo Mario, Sergio Charles, and Virgilio Ferrao. The commission comprises four government and four Renamo representatives. The commission's members are to be sworn in in the presence of the president of the Republic, and the commission is scheduled to start functioning the day after the swearing-in ceremony.

Portuguese Official Announces Army Formation Aid

MB1307064693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] Portuguese Defense Minister Fernando Nogueira has said Portugal is to spend some 900,000 Portuguese contos [one conto equals 1,000 escudos] this year within the framework of military cooperation with Mozambique. That Portuguese official has been on a visit to our country since 11 July.

The Portuguese Government has already made available 460,000 contos to cover costs linked to the formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces. Portuguese

Defense Minister Nogueira noted that five officers are to arrive tomorrow to participate in the formation of a unified army.

Zimbabwe

Foreign Minister Departs for UN Debate on Angolan War

*MB1407084793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2138
GMT 13 Jul 93*

[Text] Harare July 13 SAPA—Zimbabwean Minister of Foreign Affairs Nathan Shamuyarira left Harare for New York on Tuesday for a special United Nations Security Council debate on the Angolan war.

The ZIANA news agency reported that Namibian Minister of Foreign Affairs Theo Ben Gurirab and Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura would also participate in Wednesday's debate.

Mr Shamuyarira met Mr de Moura on Saturday to co-ordinate positions. The Angolan rebel movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rejected last September's election result and resumed its war against the government of President Eduardo dos Santos.

Mr Shamuyarira said he did not believe UNITA wanted a democratic solution to the war in Angola.

Liberia

Sawyer Expresses Optimism Over Outcome of Geneva Talks

AB1407085093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Excerpts] The president of the Interim Government of National Unity, Dr. Amos Sawyer, has expressed optimism over the outcome of negotiations now under way in Geneva among Liberia's warring factions. Speaking at the Executive Mansion yesterday, when a delegation of bishops from the United Methodist Church paid a courtesy call on him, the president said the talks are going relatively well. He added that the outcome will leave no winners or losers but that the Liberian people will be the ultimate winners.

Dr. Sawyer said the Geneva conference should provide the atmosphere for disarmament of all warring factions and usher in lasting peace. The president noted that disarmament will constitute the major task assigned to the interim government.

Dr. Sawyer stressed that the involvement of the international community in the resolution of the war, based on the mandate from the United Nations, has placed the Liberian country in the widest possible arena. The president told the bishops that he remains hopeful that a decision will be reached in Geneva without delay so that the Liberian people, tired of war, can solve their political problems and embark upon reconstruction. [passage omitted]

In a related development, Bishop Arthur Sylla has urged warring factions in the Liberian conflict to demonstrate a spirit of true patriotism by putting first the interest of the Liberian people during the ongoing discussions in Geneva, Switzerland. He said warring factions must appreciate that this devastating war continues to bring untold suffering, and as such, faction leaders must resolve at Geneva to bring this ugly chapter in the country's history to a close. [passage omitted]

Niger

Mutinous Soldiers Seize Hostages at Various Locations

Prefects, Zonal Commanders Taken Hostage

AB1307130593 Paris AFP in French 1135 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] Niamey, 13 Jul (AFP)—The prefects and zonal commanders of Agadez, 750 km northeast of Niamey, and Zinder, 750 km east of Niamey, were taken hostage by soldiers last night, a few hours after President Mahamane Ousmane's appeal for calm, local reporters disclosed.

Yesterday afternoon, Alhousseini Ousmane, prefect of Tahoua, 400 km northeast of Niamey, was taken hostage by soldiers who stated that they would detain him until their material demands were met.

Army General Staff Deputy Said Hostage

AB1307185093 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Excerpts] Niamey, July 13 (AFP)—Mutinous soldiers in Niger on Tuesday [13 July] ignored an appeal for calm by President Mahamane Ousmane and took 11 hostages, including the deputy head of the army's general staff, Moussa Moumouni Djermakoye.

Colonel Djermakoye and others were taken hostage in Zinder, Niger's second city 750 kilometres (470 miles) east of Niamey, informed local sources told AFP.

The colonel, being held in a military camp, was sent to Zinder by the government on Sunday to try and reestablish order. [passage omitted]

Soldiers at the garrison in Maradi 550 kilometres (340 miles) east of Niamey also joined the mutiny Tuesday, according to local witnesses contacted by telephone.

Soldiers based at Niamey have given their "total support" to the rebels, but so far there is no sign of military agitation or hostage-taking in the capital.

Officials already held hostage in Tahoua 400 kilometres (250 miles) northeast of Niamey include the mayor, the prefect, the deputy prefect and a high-ranking military official.

At Zinder and at Agadez 750 kilometres (470 miles) northeast of Niamey, mutinous soldiers have also seized other prefects and military officials.

Many political groups who back the President have publicly condemned the mutiny and called for a demonstration at 15:00 (1400 GMT) Tuesday in front of the parliament. [passage omitted]

Army Chief Appeals for Return to Calm

AB1307195093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Statement by Lieutenant Colonel Mahamane Korohou, chief of staff of the Niger Armed Forces, in Niamey—live]

[Text] After the message from the head of state and the Armed Forces, I have come as the chief of the general staff to address the soldiers of the Niger Armed Forces as follows:

Officers, noncommissioned officers, gendarmes, and men, through the deeds and behavior of certain soldiers of our Armed Forces, we have been experiencing for three days a quasi-emergency situation that is likely to soil our Army's image. In order to avoid this, I am

appealing to these young brothers in arms to respect their word, that is, to remain true to the promise they made to serve the nation loyally.

Our Army is a republican army. In this regard, I reaffirm our promise to loyally serve the Niger State and people and our fidelity to the president of the Republic, the head of the Armed Forces.

Officers, noncommissioned officers, gendarmes and men of the Niger Armed Forces, I know that I can count on you, and I count on you to definitively ensure that calm is restored for the honor of our valiant Army. Long live the Niger Armed Forces! Long live the Republic of Niger!

Regional Prefect Taken as 12th Hostage

*AB1307202393 Paris AFP in French 1846 GMT
13 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Niamey, 13 Jul (AFP)—This afternoon soldiers from Nguigmi (1200 km east of Niamey) Garrison in Diffa (130 km south of Nguigmi) took the regional prefect, Ari Ibrahim hostage, according to a local correspondent of Niger radio who was contacted by telephone by AFP.

He is the 12th official or officer arrested since 10 July by Niger soldiers. The soldiers have said they will not release their hostages until their material and political demands have been met.

They are demanding the payment of salary arrears, the cancellation of economic and budgetary measures, and the resumption of patrols against the Tuareg rebellion in the northern part of the country.

The Nguigmi Garrison is the fifth to join the soldiers' action, after the garrisons in Zinder (750 km east of Niamey), Tahoua (400 km northeast), Agadez (750 km northeast), and Maradi (550 km east). [passage omitted]

'Sources' Say 6 Hostages Released

*AB1307203393 Paris AFP in English 2018 GMT
13 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Niamey, July 13 (AFP)—Mutinous soldiers in Niger Tuesday [13 July] freed six hostages, including the deputy head of the army's general staff, Moussa Moumouni Djermakoye, informed sources said.

Colonel Djermakoye and others had been taken hostage in Zinder, Niger's second city 750 kilometres (470 miles) east of Niamey, informed local sources told AFP.

The colonel was sent to Zinder by the government on Sunday to try and reestablish order after soldiers from three of Niger's main army garrisons began a revolt Saturday and said they would not release their hostages until financial and political demands are met.

It was not immediately clear if authorities had given in to the demands.

Authorities in Zinder, Agadez, and Maradi told AFP Tuesday six civil servants held in the three towns had been released.

Reports that six other people held in Tahoua, 400 kilometers (250 miles) north of here, and Nguigmi, 1,200 kilometers (750 miles) to the east, had also been freed, could not be confirmed because of bad telephone lines. [passage omitted]

Soldiers Release All Hostages

*AB1307221093 Paris AFP in English 2200 GMT
13 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Niamey, July 13 (AFP)—Mutinous soldiers at five garrisons on late Tuesday [13 July] freed all of the military and civilian hostages they had been holding in a dispute over financial and political demands, Interior Minister Ousmane Oumarou said.

Latest reports said a total of 12 people—five prefects, two regional civil servants, a mayor and four military officers—had been held by rebellious troops at bases in Zinder, Agadez, Maradi, Tahoua and Diffa. [passage omitted]

'Over 5,000' Demonstrate To Support 'Young Democracy'

AB1307200493 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Over 5,000 people took to the streets of Niamey this afternoon to support the institutions that have been democratically set up by the Niger people. The activists and sympathizers of the Alliance of Forces of Change wanted to reiterate their willingness to safeguard our young democracy. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Army Reacts to Withdrawal of British Military Experts

AB1407095593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Text] Nigeria has put in place adequate structures to take care of her needs in the area of higher military training. The director, Army public relations, Colonel Fred Chijuka, stated this yesterday in Lagos while briefing newsmen. He was reacting to the withdrawal of British experts from the National War College. The Army spokesman listed the Nigerian Defense Academy, Kaduna; the Commanding Staff College, Jaji; and the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies schools as seen as such structures.

Col. Chijuka also dismissed the alleged threats by the United States and some European countries to freeze foreign accounts purportedly owned by Nigerian military officers as false. He further stated that the Army has challenged the newspaper which carried the story and that the media house has published an apology.

On the deployment of soldiers to some town for security reasons, Col. Chijuka gave an assurance that they would be withdrawn as soon as the government was satisfied that there would be no more violent demonstrations.

SDP Official Says Elections 'Not Feasible' Before 27 Aug

AB1307213693 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Excerpt] The SDP [Social Democratic Party] has resolved not to go for a fresh presidential election. The party's publicity secretary, Mr. Amos Idakula, told newsmen in Abuja today that it is not feasible to hold an election between now and 27 August. Correspondent Adobatse Brahim has details on the reactions of the two political parties to the directive of the Federal Government to hold fresh elections:

[Begin Brahim recording] The SDP national publicity secretary, Mr. Amos Idakula, pointed out that it is not practicable and feasible to conduct elections because of financial and logistic problems. [passage indistinct]

The National Republican Convention [NRC], on the other hand, reaffirmed its support for a fresh election in line with the directive of the Federal Government. The position of the party was made known after a meeting of the National Executive Committee and top party members. The publicity secretary of the party, Mr. Oke Ozoho, said in an interview that the NRC will now liaise with the National Electoral Commission to work out modalities in picking their candidate. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Rejection of National Government Option Explained

AB1407083093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Text] The Federal Government has denied allegations that it reversed its decision on the formation of a national government. The secretary for information and culture, Comrade Uche Chukwumerije, explained yesterday in Abuja that the government could not go ahead with the action without the conditions which would guarantee stability. He said that although the two parties agreed to the formation of a national government, they rejected the dismantling of all the structures already in place. Comrade Chukwumerije argued that by so doing, the parties had renounced the conditions for stability under a purely civilian national government which would have no military backing.

In another reaction, the chief press secretary to the vice president, Mr. Nduka Irebu, said the government believes that a selected national government working with an elected National Assembly would be an invitation to instability. Mr. Irebu explained that the guiding principle for proposing a fresh presidential election was to enhance and ensure the stability of democracy. He

stressed that the decision of the National Defense and Security Council, reaffirmed by senior military and police officers, further underlined the government's consistent effort at enabling an atmosphere for a striving democracy.

Togo

Communique Issued on Government-Opposition Accord

AB1307151093 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Excerpts] The Collective of the Democratic Opposition [COD-II] and the presidential group delegations reached an agreement on the timetable for elections, conditions for organizing them, and security measures during the elections. The date of 25 August was slated for the first round of the elections. The accord was signed on 11 July in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, by the opponents and supporters of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, thus moving forward on the path to finding a solution to the Togolese political situation. The compromise was signed on 11 July in Lome in the presence of the Burkinabe and Togolese presidents, members from the two delegations, the prime minister, and the French, U.S., and German ambassadors to Togo. [passage omitted] The final document was signed by COD-II Chairman Leopold Mensan Gnininvi, Moussa Barque, for the official delegation, and for Burkina Faso by Ismael Diallo, ambassador and President Compaore's special adviser. The communique was read by Burkinabe minister of external affairs, Thomas Sanou:

[Begin Sanou recording] Under the auspices of His Excellency Mr. Blaise Compaore, president of Burkina Faso, the representatives of the Togolese president and the Togolese Government, and representatives of COD-II, met in Ouagadougou from 17 to 21 June and 9 to 11 July to examine issues relating to the security and the organization of the Togolese elections. At the end of frank and brotherly discussions, the two delegations—determined to restore peace, serenity, and mutual trust—agreed upon the following:

1. On security: 1-1. The assertion of the apolitical character of the Togolese Armed Forces [FAT] and the public security forces as well as their neutrality vis-a-vis the political parties and factions.

1-2. A ban on all subversive activities of destabilization for the purpose of political violence by the FAT or the public security forces.

1-3. The FAT will remain in their barracks.

1-4. In the advent of serious internal disorder and only if the number and the means of the public security forces are insufficient, the government, after a cabinet meeting, will decide to call the FAT. In that case, the people will be informed. As soon as their mission is fulfilled, the units will withdraw on the order of the government.

1-5. The FAT will fully obey government orders in the fulfillment of their mission.

1-6. International observers will be invited to monitor the implementation of points contained in the present agreement.

1-7. Public security will be guaranteed and maintained by public security forces composed of elements of the national gendarmerie, police, and guards of territorial security.

1-8. The notion of public security includes the dismantling of illicit arms depots and arsenals as well as groups of militiamen. Security during public demonstrations, at public buildings, republican institutions, for politicians and at headquarters of political parties.

1-9. The public security forces will be placed under the government's authority and will receive aid at the government's request from countries with which Togo has defense accords.

1-10. The public security forces stationed in prefecture chief towns will be under the authority of the prefects who will define their missions. However, the designation of their command at all level, national, regional, prefectural, will be up to the government.

2. On elections: 2-1. The nine-member National Electoral Commission [CNE] will be reorganized as follows: one chairman, the president of the Appeal Court, three presidential and three opposition appointees, and two independent members chosen by both sides.

2-2. The National Electoral Commission is independent and should have sufficient financial means to fulfill its mission in total autonomy.

2-3. The National Electoral Commission's mission is to draft its rules of procedure, to evaluate the budget of the electoral operations, to assess and monitor the installation of electoral material and documents, and to manage the available human, material, and financial matters. It will supervise the fairness, the security of the various electoral operations, and the respect for legitimacy of acts by all parties and the state media behavior. It will control the regularity of procedures and means available for the smooth operation of the consultations, supervise the elections at all the polling stations, monitor the vote counting, coordinate the mission and activities of the national and foreign observers, and keep written reports on the elections that will be submitted to the president of the Supreme Court.

2-4. The National Electoral Commission can set up consultative technical commissions.

2-5. A local electoral commission will be created in each prefecture and the Lome commune and will be presided over by a magistrate and placed under the supervision of the National Electoral Commission.

2-6. The local electoral commissions, the administrative commissions for distribution of voter cards, and the polling stations will be structured in such a manner that the various political factions and representatives of all candidates would be present.

2-7. At the end of the vote counting, the provisional results should be proclaimed by the National Electoral Commission within 72 hours of the election, and the chairman is requested to submit the reports and all other documents relating to the electoral exercise to the Supreme Court.

2-8. The final results of the presidential and legislative elections are to be published by the Supreme Court within 15 days of the submission of the reports by the chairman of the National Electoral Commission.

2-9. The electoral lists should be displayed. The local administrative commissions will be in charge of examining complaints for any registration irregularities lodged by voters. The voters are entitled to lodge complaints up to 48 hours before the voting begins.

2-10. The ad hoc Audiovisual Commission will be reorganized and responsible for the implementation of equitable access to the state media and the fair distribution of air time.

2-11. The invitation proposals come from the National Electoral Commission and the government. The invitations to observers are issued by the government.

2-12. International observers will be deployed throughout the territory to monitor the elections.

2-13. The voting papers to be used will be individual ballots for each candidates; each polling station should have the same number of voting papers for each of the candidates. The voting procedure should guarantee a secret ballot system. The ballots that have not been used should be disposed of in a gunny bag stored in the polling booth. No voter is allowed to leave the polling booth with ballots. The CNE will take necessary measures to this effect.

2-14. The presidential election will take place before the legislative election.

2-15. The first round of presidential election will take place 45 days after today, 11 July, the date of the signing of the present accord, that is, on 25 August.

2-16. Burkina Faso and France will designate a monitoring committee that will call on other countries, friends of Togo, namely Germany and the United States of America to participate in the process.

Signed in Ouagadougou on 11 July by Barry Moussa Barque for the presidential group and the Togolese Government, Leopold Mensan Gnininvi for the COD-II, and Ismael Diallo, ambassador and President Compaore's special adviser, for Burkina Faso. [end recording]

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15 JULY 1993

